The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 1991 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Debate on Lecompton in the Senate.

The Witness Williamson Before the Bar of the House.

Cabinet Members Drumming for Lecompton—Prospects in the House—The Indiana Contested Seats, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Williamson, the witness who refuses to testify before the Tariff Investigation Committee, says he knows nothing about Lawrence, Stone & Co.'s matters, and cannot imagine why he has been summoned. He persists in the refusal to disclose his private business under all circumstances.

The Administration continues its efforts to make proselytes for Lecompton. Sickles, McKibben, and other Democrats whose fealty to the Lecompton swindle is doubted, are constantly and publicly besieged by members of the Cabinet.

In the course of the fight on the question of the reference of the Constitution in the House, various propositions will be made which will render it easier for Democrats to defeat Lecompton without getting in a false position with the party. The great struggle will be on these, and the President finds it harder work to buy votes than he anticipated.

General Houston abandons his proposed Kansas bill, of which he gave notice recently.

The vote to-day on taking the Indiana Senatorial case, was not designed as a test.

Senator Sumner arrived to-night, also Chancellor Walworth. S.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Williamson, whose case caused so much excitement in the House to-day, this evening appeared before the Select Committee, and it is said will answer all legal questions, not, however, implicating individuals in the alleged frauds connected with the passage of the Tariff act. The report that he has purged himself of contempt seems to be sustained by the fact that he is at liberty, although detained as a witness.

The House Committee on Patents have reported a bill extending for seven years the patent of David Bruce for his type-casting machine, and a bill extending for a like term William Compton's patent for an improvement in figure or fancy power looms.

A petition, signed by a thousand residents of Arizona, has been received at the War Department, asking that mounted troops be stationed in the Territory, to protect the inhabitants against the ravages of the Apache Indians.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commander Boutwell, for disobedience of orders in his return home from the Pacific, has been postponed, at his request, until the arrival of the ship *John Adams*.

The French Spoliation Bill reported by Mr. Crittenden, from the Select Committee of the Senate, is accompanied by an able and elaborate report. The former is similar to that heretofore introduced, and appropriates five millions of 5 per cent. stock in satisfaction of the claims.

The Douglas Democrats were again in Council this morning.

XXXVth CONGRESS——First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Mr. Jones presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Iowa, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State to oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, for the reason that that instrument has not been submitted to a fair and honest vote of the people of the Territory, and requesting Senators to resign if they cannot obey the foregoing instructions.

Mr. Jones said he presented the resolution as a matter of respect to his State, and not because he had the most remote idea of obeying its instructions. He believed that the people of Kansas had had ample opportunities of expressing their views at the ballot-box, and if they refused to do so it was their own fault. His own mind was made up to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, unless some stronger arguments could be made against it than any which he had yet heard. The resolutions which he presented were adopted by a strict party vote, every member of the Democratic Party in the Legislature voting against them. Although he was inclined to think that a majority of the people of Iowa might now indorse the resolution, he believed that after a thorough examination of the subject they would come to a different conclusion. For his own part, he intended to do everything in his power to sustain the Administration upon this question, believing that Kansas and Minnesota ought to be admitted into the Union as twin sisters, in the same way as was done with Florida and Iowa.

On motion of Mr. Mason, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether it is in contemplation of the Government of Turkey to send to this country an officer of their Navy, with a view to obtain information concerning American improvements in naval architecture, and to procure the construction of one or more vessels-of-war in some of the ship-yards of the country; and, if so, to inquire what testimonials of respect should be made to the Government of Turkey, by giving such officer an appropriate reception.

On motion of Mr. Stuart a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire and report to the Senate what amount has been paid annually during the last five years to each of the establishments of Washington for printing and advertising of any kind, for the United States, other than that ordered by either House of Congress; whether it has been done by direction of the head of any Department, or civil or military officer thereof, and whether the same has been paid under provisions of existing laws; and also to inquire whether any amendments in existing laws are necessary in order to secure a proper economy in the expenses of the Government for those objects, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Crittenden, from the Select Committee, reported the French Spoliation bill, which was made the special order for two weeks hence.

The Senate took up the resolution providing for taking the testimony in the Indiana contested election case.

Mr. Trumbull moved as a substitute that the Senate now proceed to a final determination of the right to seats of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, and spoke against those gentlemen retaining them.

Mr. Bayard said the Kansas question was more important. The Senate should not now consume time in discussing contested seats.

On his motion the subject was tabled—28 against 18.

The consideration of the Kansas message was resumed.

Mr. Douglas submitted a long resolution, calling on the President for information touching the number of votes cast in Kansas at the various elections, with the reasons for rejecting votes at the election of the 4th of January. It embraced all the particulars, together with the correspondence on the subject, and if all the information hereby desired is not in possession of the President or Executive Department, then the necessary orders and steps be taken to procure the same. He deemed this information material to the consideration of the question, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. Mason objected.

Mr. Brown resumed his remarks in favor of the admission of Kansas. While referring to the speeches of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Stuart against the Lecompton Constitution, he asked whether they would have opposed that instrument if it had been a Free-State Constitution?

Mr. Douglas said he took his position upon this subject at a time when the probabilities were that the Slavery clause would be voted out. His vote would be given without any reference, direct or indirect, to the Slavery question, but predicated on the fact that a majority of the people of the Territory are opposed to that instrument as their fundamental law. If they want Slavery they might have it.

Mr. Stuart reminded the Senate that he had stated distinctly, in his speech, that it made no difference to him whether the Constitution with or without Slavery was presented here. Let a Constitution be produced embodying the will of the people and he would vote for it, whether he liked its provisions or not. Believing that the Lecompton Constitution was against the wishes of a large majority of the people, and convinced that it was no longer a debateable question, as has been demonstrated by the people at the polls, he could not vote to force a Constitution upon them against their will.

Mr. Brown said the Senators had one way to ascertain what was the will of the people, but he had a different way, and that was to ascertain their will in the mode and at the time prescribed by law. If an election was held, and only two-fifths of the people voted for a proposition or a candidate, and nobody voted against them, the remainder were supposed to acquiesce in it. He had colleagues in the other House who were elected by a minority of the people in their districts, and yet nobody pretended to deny the legality of their election. He said the doctrine of popular sovereignty had never met his approbation. He regarded the course of Brigham Young as a legitimate deduction from that principle. Jim Lane and his followers think they are popular sovereigns and have a right to do as they please, even if they take a notion to overturn the lawful government. They were only carrying out his doctrine when they called a mass meeting at Topeka, and resolved that they were the majority, and then proceeded to act upon their resolves. Their conduct reminded him of the resolutions of the Puritans, namely: "*Resolved*, That the earth is the Lord's, and that he hath given it to the Saints." "*Resolved*, That we are the Saints." [Laughter.] If the doctrine of popular sovereignty was correct, the movement of Dorr was justifiable. He had no desire to read Mr. Douglas out of the Democratic Party. It would give him great pleasure to have that Senator remain in the party. But where did he stand? Did he stand with that party? No. On this question he stood side by side with Republican members and against the Democrats, and yet this was a question vital to the safety of the Union itself. If he was out of the party, it was not because he was a turn-coat, but because he had voluntarily walked out. [Laughter.]

Mr. Pugh asked whether Mr. Brown believed that the people of Kansas could alter their Constitution prior to 1864. He merely desired to ascertain the Senator's opinion.

Mr. Brown admitted that right, even if it had been declared on every page of that instrument that it should not be altered. All he demanded was that this right should be exercised under the forms of law, and not by mob violence.

Mr. Trumbull asked whether the Senator would admit that the Legislature could pass a law to change the Constitution.

Mr. Brown replied that he had not expected to be asked to point out to the Republicans how the Constitution could be changed, but he would tell them. If they have not already secured a majority in the Legislature, when the next election comes on let them go to the polls like quiet, respectable, orderly citizens, and elect their Legislature and their Governor. Then, let the Legislature appoint a day when the people themselves can elect delegates to a Convention, which shall change it.

The Legislature has no power to change a word or syllable of the Constitution, but it can appoint a day when the people can assemble under the forms of law and elect a Convention which can change the Constitution, even against the words of the Constitution itself.

Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Brown told them in his speech yesterday that he loved old wine better than he loved old speeches. But he and that Senator differed in their tastes. He (Mr. Wilson) loved old truths better than old wine. He was led to suppose from the declaration of that Senator that they were to have nothing old, stale and threadbare in his speech. They were to have something original, racy and brilliant, which would thrill the Senate, and bring down the galleries, and carry that name all over the country. He had listened to his speech, and he found it an assertion of old errors, oft refuted in this chamber. There was only one declaration which had any originality about it. The Senator said that he did not want to make any converts on the other side of the chamber, and Mr. Wilson thought the result was precisely in accordance with that wish. He called attention to what he called palpable historical mistakes made by Mr. Brown, and in reply to the latter's assertion, that the Republicans are sectional, asked what principle had they avowed which was not in the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the grand old Ordinance of 1787, which had received the sanction of Washington, Jefferson and all the Fathers of the Republic and all the great men of the country, North and South? He liked to read his old speeches, because he thought them sound in principle, correct in sentiment and accurate in facts, so that he could refer to them with safety. He referred to the statement of Henry C. Pote, regarding Kansas affairs, saying that in eleven lines there were twelve absolute lies, and the law books of the Territory would show it. As to John Calhoun, God never suffered to walk his green earth a man more richly deserving to die a traitor's death and to leave a traitor's name.

Mr. Toombs—Tell him so to his face.

Mr. Wilson—I would on any proper occasion, and would rather say it to his face than behind his back. I am not afraid of border-ruffianism. I can take care of myself; I'll try it at any rate. Mr. Wilson alluded to the various Governors who went to Kansas. Like the prophets of old who went out of Israel, they went out cursing the people, but came back blessing them. He would like to have the President go there, and he, no doubt, would come back like an honest man, declaring that the people of Kansas had been much abused and oppressed. In an examination of the election frauds, Mr. Wilson read a list of fictitious voters at Kickapoo, embracing the names of Seward, Benton, Denver, Greeley, Fremont and Buchanan, among other distinguished names. This caused much laughter.

Mr. Green—How did Mr. Buchanan vote? [Laughter.]

Mr. Wilson—He voted for the Constitution with Slavery. The Senator need not have taken the trouble to ask that question.

A Voice—How did Seward vote?

Mr. Wilson—The count does not say, but we all know how William H. Seward would have voted on that question. [Laughter.] Mr. Wilson said as to the votes cast at Kickapoo, Marysville, Delaware Crossing and Oxford, out of thirteen hundred at least twelve hundred were fraudulent. These were the votes which carried the Lecompton Constitution. Were Senators prepared to sustain an instrument based on such monstrous frauds?

Mr. Green, in reply, said he would never make use of his position to employ slanderous words against any citizens of the United States. To make charges of fraud without proof was slander and calumny. He deprecated further debate and desired the Message to be referred.

Mr. Fessenden wanted to know whether it was the design of the Committee on Territories to take testimony in respect to these charges of frauds.

Mr. Green replied, as one of the members of that Committee, he could not state what they would definitely do, but he would undertake to say that they would do justice to the whole subject and would be guided by any directions the Senate might think proper to give. He had sat still from day to day hearing these charges against the people of Missouri, when those who make them dare not attempt to sustain them. Let the facts be investigated. We are begging for an investigation. If the Committee shall not believe that right, law and constitutional government would not justify the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, so far as he was concerned he would report against it. It had been repeated again and again that the people of Kansas did not desire admission into the Union. He had forborne much, but there was a point beyond which forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and that point had well nigh been reached. In allusion to the list of fictitious Kickapoo voters, he said that a reasonable supposition was that the Black Republicans committed the fraud. That party is not content to abide by the forms of law, but desire the admission of Kansas, a Free State, right or wrong.

Mr. Wilson replied that threats, whether made by voice, tone or manner, by the Senator from Missouri, or by any other gentleman, had no terrors for him. The Senator talked about charges made against his State, and said that when charges are made, unless they are supported by authority, they are calumnies or slanders. He agreed with that Senator. He had said nothing about that Senator's constituents. The evidence to which he had referred was taken under the solemnity of oath by a Committee of the House of Representatives. When in 1856 he, knowing the facts, brought them to the attention of the Senate, the Senator's predecessor seemed to deny them, but he (Mr. Wilson) proved them, and there was not a man here who dared deny them. The truth of the testimony elicited by the House Select Committee was there denied by the very man (Oliver) who himself went into the Territory and led a band of voters from Missouri. He was not to be intimidated by threats. He believed that the people of Kansas want to come into the Union, but how should they come in, was the question. The Senator's talk about the people of Kansas was nothing but legal fiction. It does not follow because he has the color of law that his cause is just. If the Senator would demonstrate the contrary of what Wilson had asserted, he would acknowledge his error.

Mr. Green said that it would be a little more in conformity with the rules of right for Mr. Wilson to sustain his position. He should not ask another to prove it.

Mr. Wilson replied that he had evidence to show that what he had stated was fact; and expressed a hope that the Message would go to the Committee on Territories, with instructions.

Mr. Bigler called the attention of Mr. Wilson to two striking facts in the official papers. First, while in the city of Leavenworth alone there were over thirteen hundred votes against the Constitution, Parrott received but six hundred votes. In the District of Shawnee, where Parrott received seven hundred and twenty-nine votes, seventeen hundred and twenty-three were cast against the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Collamer asked whether Mr. Bigler was not perfectly aware that all the Free-State men voted against it, but not more than one-half of them voted for State officers.

Mr. Bigler replied that election was for Delegate to Congress. He was speaking of the October vote, the end of a bitter contest in the Shawnee District, where Parrott received 729 votes, yet the other day there were 1,720 votes cast against the Constitution.

Mr. Douglas inquired where the Senator procured the information that 1,700 votes were cast there in January. That was the very thing he wanted. He wished to test its accuracy.

Mr. Bigler replied, on one hand he read from the certified returns made out at the Executive Department, and on the other from the returns of the Presidents of the respective Houses of the Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. Collamer inquired whether Mr. Bigler was aware that at the October election a residence of six months was required, but at that in January, when the Constitution was voted on, no particular time was necessary.

Mr. Bigler said that it was his deliberate judgment that the population of Shawnee was less in January than in October.

Mr. Hunter said he was willing that the question on reference should be taken on Monday, to which time the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. Boyce, Quitman, Tripps, Garnett, Mott, Wortendyke and Spinner a Select Committee to consider the navigation laws of the United States; the reduction of the expenditures of the Government; the existing duties on imports, and the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties, and a resort, exclusively, to internal taxation, as proposed by Mr. Boyce's resolution.

The House then took up the bill granting pensions to the officers of the war of 1812, but postponed the consideration of it until Feb. 24.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought in J. D. Williamson, to answer for his failure to appear and testify before the Tariff Investigating Committee, in obedience to a summons on the 27th of January.

The Speaker propounded to him the questions, "what excuse he had for thus acting," and "whether he was now ready to answer such proper questions as shall be put to him by the Committee."

Mr. Williamson submitted an answer in writing and under oath, saying, that the reason why he did not obey the summons, was that he was under custody of the Sheriff of New-York, and could not leave without his consent, and was so advised by his counsel. It has always been his opinion, and still is, that neither House of Congress has any legal right or authority to compel him to come before a Committee, and divulge private transactions. Were he to divulge confidential matters intrusted to him, it would destroy his business, which he conducted in a lawful manner, and impoverish his family. The Constitution does not prohibit private affairs from being confidentially intrusted to an agent who does not violate the laws of the land. He had intended to test before a Court, the power of this House to compel his attendance to testify concerning his private business transactions, but he was taken from his bed by force and brought here. He always hoped to show due respect to the legal and constituted authorities. In reply to the question, "Wether he was now ready to answer such proper questions as might be put to him?" he says "he will answer all *proper* questions, but not to affect his integrity or violate his oath or sacred promise not to reveal confidential communications."

Mr. Stanton said he did not wish to precipitate action, as the Select Committee had not yet had an opportunity of deciding what course they would pursue. He desired that time be given to have the witness brought before the Committee, that they might distinctly propound the interrogatory, in order to see if there was any matter of confidence sought for by the Committee. If the witness refuse to answer a proper question, the fact will be reported to the House, and it will afford a basis of action. For these reasons he moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Millson said that the witness has not even sought to purge himself of contempt, in refusing to obey the summons of the House.

Mr. Stanton suggested that the answers of the witness be printed, and that he be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Millson replied that the witness distinctly takes issue with the House, and defies its authority. It was not now a question between the witness and the Committee, but between the witness and the power of the House to compel the attendance of persons for the prosecution of any investigation. The House owed this to its own dignity, first to settle the question before the witness should appear before the Committee to give testimony. The witness, according to the language of his reply, stood in an attitude of contumacy.

Mr. Stanton said that if the witness shall refuse to answer the questions here, the House could send him to the Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, or to the Attorney of the District of Columbia, for a criminal prosecution, and the House would not tamper with him here.

Mr. Cox offered a preamble and resolution to this effect: "As Williamson has not yet purged himself of contempt, he shall be continued in the close custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until discharged by the further orders of the House, or until he shall have purged himself of the contempt."

Mr. Wright, of Georgia, offered a preamble, concluding with the resolution that Williamson be committed to the common jail, and there detained until he shall have answered all legal questions propounded to him.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, proposed that the Speaker do reprimand Mr. Williamson for contumacy, and and that Williamson pay the cost of the attachment, and then appear before the Committee and answer such questions as may be propounded to him.

Mr. Burroughs said that the House had before them a question of frauds and villanies connected with the last Congress. This was not the first time men had claimed superiority to the law. He recollected that men had appeared before Courts of law and set up a plea that they had taken obligations higher than the laws of the land and the Constitution. Such persons should be put in jail and kept there. It was charged that nearly $100,000 were paid to members to procure their votes for a measure calculated to strike down the interests of the North. And yet, according to the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Stanton,) the House were asked to send this witness home to New-York to be tried for refusing to answer a question. But he (Mr. Burroughs) was for putting this man in jail and keeping him there until he tells the whole truth. He would keep him there until his flesh withered on his bones, unless he answered honestly. They should compel the witness to answer in order to elicit facts. He believed that during the last ten years villanies had been committed in and about Congress, and they should be held responsible by the world, for neglect of duty, did not they investigate the charges which had been made. He believed that the future existence of this Government depends upon the integrity of Congress. He put it to the consciences and hearts of gentlemen to say whether they should let men come here to defy the power of Congress. Any thieving scoundrel might plead "confidential communications" to shield himself from examination. He repeated, "Send this man to jail and keep him there till he tells the truth."

Mr. Hughes read a section from the laws of Congress to the effect that any person summoned as a witness, by the authority of either House, who shall refuse to answer any question or produce any papers before a Committee, shall, in addition to the pains and penalties prescribed, be indicted for misdemeanor in any United States Court, and, on conviction, fined not exceeding $1,000 nor less than $100, and suffer imprisonment in jail not less than one nor more than twelve months; when a witness shall fail to give testimony, the fact shall be reported to the House, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to certify the same to the Attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the Grand Jury for their action. He contended that the witness in this case has brought himself within the letter and spirit of this law, which was passed by the last Congress. As the power of the House was imperfect, and as an attempt to exercise it would give rise to a great deal of embarrassment, and obstruct public business, and as the law covered the case, the House ought now to content itself with allowing further time to the witness, who, if he continues contumacious, can be dealt with by the House as the law directs.

Mr. Stephens concurred in the remarks just submitted. The better way would be to send the witness before the Committee, and there let the question be propounded. There ought to be asked no questions but legal or proper ones, which mean the same thing.

Mr. Stanton said the House were sitting as Judges, and should set no rash precedent, nor establish any rule prejudicial to the rights of witnesses hereafter to be brought before them.

Mr. Wright, of Georgia, said that he had offered his resolution from the conviction that it was absolutely necessary for the House to protect its honor. This gentleman (Williamson) presented himself in the attitude of contumacy. He came here to quibble to the House in its face and in defiance of its authority to command the respect of all the citizens of the Republic. The witness came here to deny the right of the House to take him at all, and told it he intends to have the question investigated by the tribunals of the country. Let him take the responsibility if he refuses obedience to its mandate. When the House has punished him for contumacy, then let him try the law, and see whether the action of the House is legal or not. It involves the honor of the House and the integrity of the nation. It had been alleged in this temple dedicated to law and justice that infamous frauds had been practiced in controlling Congressional legislation,—that the votes of members had been bought and sold in the market, and a Committee had been appointed to ascertain the truth, which will never be known unless the House commands respect to the precepts which it issues. He was satisfied before the subpœna was served they should have trouble with this witness.

Mr. John Cochrane announced, by authority of the witness, that he was now willing to answer all questions, and had something to say direct and pertinent from him. It had been said that this was a great and important question, but they should be careful lest they commit an outrage on any citizen of the United States. The simple question was whether this witness was a contumacious one, refusing to answer an interrogatory. But what question had been propounded to him by the Committee? If any, let it be read from the Clerk's desk. Action is taken not to punish fraud, but to punish a witness before they have given him an opportunity to answer. What a spectacle was this for the people to look upon! While pursuing the alleged frauds they would plant their foot on the neck of an innocent and unoffending witness. In conclusion, he said he was authorized by Mr. Williamson to inform the House that he was now ready to answer, in writing, as the Committee might direct, and he asked to withdraw the paper presented in the early part of the proceedings.

Mr. Wright, of Georgia, said no man was less disposed to punish the innocent than he was. He had offered his resolution to punish for contumacy.

It was finally agreed that Mr. Williamson should have leave to withdraw his answer to the summons, and submit an amended answer to-morrow, and that, meantime, he be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. George Taylor presented a petition on the freedom of the public lands, signed by the Mayor of Brooklyn and a thousand others. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The remainder of the day was spent in considering the report of the Committee on Elections, against allowing Mr. Campbell further time to take testimony in the Ohio contested election case.

Without taking the question, the House adjourned.

The Kansas Question in the House—Panic of the Administration—Cabinet Members Lobbying, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

The Administration have been drawn into an unexpected ambush at the very beginning of the battle in the House on the Kansas question. They were all ready for a straightforward charge upon a foe whose movements they supposed were directly in front of them, and whose counter-movements were understood to contemplate a simple trial of strength on the direct collision, but they were not prepared for the flank movement under lead of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, for a select committee, which has already thrown them into ludicrous confusion, and indescribable panic. Their cut-and-dried Committee on Territories was to receive the Lecompton bantling, as a matter of course, without resistance—and, once in their hands, there was nothing to do but report it back, put on the thumb-screws of party, and divide the House on the question of its acceptance or rejection.

They reckoned without their host, and are beginning to learn that in this struggle the Opposition will follow leaders as thoroughly skilled as themselves in all the parliamentary tactics under power of which Democratic majorities have been accustomed to accomplish their purposes, no matter how offensive to the minority. Mr. Hughes, on learning that a motion to refer to a Select Committee, with instructions to inquire into and report upon all the facts in relation to the origin and history of the Lecompton Constitution, was to be made, saw at once the danger of that movement—for so reasonable a motion as this was likely to command the support of nearly every Northern man of every party, and a few of the more liberal and independent representatives from the Slave States—and so be carried by a decided majority. In the hope of defeating it before it should get fair headway, Mr. Hughes modified his own motion to refer to the Committee on Territories, by substituting a Committee of Thirteen, without instructions; and then the struggle ensued for an adjournment, so that time might be gained to apply back-bone liniment to the spinal columns of doubtful Lecomptonites.

In this effort, as you already know, the Administration was *twice beaten by five votes*,—notwithstanding some of the Anti-Lecompton men—in view of the lateness of the hour, voted *for* the adjournment. Mr. Harris then got in *his* motion to refer, with instructions. What Northern man is there who, in view of the state of affairs in Kansas,—the repeated and patent frauds by which the will of the people of that Territory has been nullified, and that of a miserable minority made paramount,—what man is there who has the intelligence to see that persistence in forcing Kansas into the Union under this instrument must inevitably excite a civil war, who can refuse this proposition for a calm, deliberate, dispassionate discovery of *the facts* upon which the pretended application of Kansas for admission is based? Does any man doubt that civil war must follow the consummation by Congress of this outrage? There is no one who has a spark of manly feeling in his breast, who will not agree that the men of Kansas would be undeserving the rights of free men, if they could yield submission. This city is full of citizens of Kansas to-day. Many of them I have known in former years; and they all, with one accord—Pro-Slavery men as well as Free-State men—declare that submission to the Lecompton swindle can never be thought of for a moment, and that resistance to it will end only with their extirpation. The spirit of the American Revolution would be extinct in the men of the North if they could look coldly on and see their brethren in Kansas sacrificed by Federal troops sent there to fasten the yoke upon their necks. Considerations like these will probably lead a decided majority of the House to vote for the reference of the application of Kansas to a select Committee with the instructions proposed; for it is far better to delay the measure a little, than to rush blindly forward and give our own brethren just cause for raising the banner of rebellion and revolution.

That was a sorry spectacle presented to-day, when three members of the Cabinet entered the house of Representatives, to lobby for Lecompton. It is to be feared the House should have gone a step further in its exclusion of parties from the floor, and added members of the Cabinet to the list of outsiders. For, can it be denied that *their* lobbying in behalf of a measure is just as reprehensible as lobbying by anybody else? Indeed, there is room here for another Corruption Committee, for everybody knows that the federal patronage is being unblushingly used to buy members to vote against their own convictions. Is not this corruption? I should like to have Attorney-General Black asked whether he indicated to Mr. McKibben, to-day, that certain appointments to be made in California would depend upon his vote on the Kansas question. And if he answers in the affirmative, where, in heaven's name, is the difference between presenting office, with its salary and influence, as the consideration, or presenting the cash, $1,000 or $1,500, which seems to have been the usual price of Members of Congress, when in the market!

I may be mistaken in Mr. McKibben, but I will wager a trifle that he is neither to be coaxed, bought or cajoled into sacrificing the interests of California to the desire of the President to add another Slave State to the Union. One of his predecessors tried that game on the Nebraska bill, lost his Pacific Railroad as a consequence, and sunk at once beneath the wave of popular indignation, which rolled over him at home. If Mr. McK. needed any apology for firmness other than his own convictions of sound policy, he would find it in the fact that he is a representative of California, whose great measure is not to be made subservient to the demands of the Slave power, that it shall be allowed to augment itself by a stupendous fraud. It is greatly to be regretted that his colleague, Mr. Scott, is not equally decided against Lecompton. He will, of course, follow his own conviction and judgment; but if they lead him to aid in the consummation of that measure, he will assuredly find his influence and ability to serve his own State sadly circumscribed. A glance at the record will show him that California has obtained all she ever had, by the votes of those who now oppose the Lecompton swindle. If experience teaches anything, it shows that those who are prepared to force Lecompton through never did, and never *will*, do anything for his State, and when he has thus gone out of his way,—and that not in obedience to the wishes of his own constituents,—to strike down his own friends and the friends of his State, how can he expect them to give *him* the aid and support without which his best efforts will prove abortive?

What is understood to be the duty of a Representative in Congress—to represent himself, sustain his own purposes and serve his own wishes, or to represent and fulfill the wishes of his constituents? You think the question a strange one, perhaps, and answer that the man who finds himself in Congress and unable to obey the clearly-ascertained wishes of his constituents, is bound to resign and give place to some one who *can*. Hon. Horace F. Clark seems to have a different idea of his responsibility, and to suppose that a man is sent to Congress to serve himself or the Administration, and not his constituents. He says that he represents 27,000 voters—that of these not 5,000 are in favor of Lecompton—*but that he shall, nevertheless, vote for it all the way through! Comment is unnecessary.*

I omitted yesterday to notice the able speech made by Senator Trumbull, upon the use of Federal troops in the Territories as a *posse comitatus*. Reading the law of 1807, the only statute upon the subject, he showed most conclusively that there was not a shadow of authority for the employment of Federal troops to sustain the laws of a Territory as they have been employed in Kansas. This speech should be obtained and read by politicians everywhere. So also should the able speech made to-day by Senator Wilson, upon the Kansas question, into which he wove some startling and telling facts. S.

The Lecomptonites Flurried—Probable Compromise, &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

The Lecomptonites were appalled by the strength of the opposition in the House, as exhibited by the votes on motions to adjourn immediately the President's message was received, and the motion made for its reference to the Committee on Territories. It became at once evident, beyond dispute, that no adjournment could be had without the first step was taken toward the annihilation of the Lecompton fraud, by its reference to a Select Committee, where its wicked character might be glaringly exposed, and no adjournment was had until Mr. Harris, of Illinois, offered his resolution for that Select Committee.

Last evening the Lecomptonites held a caucus, and the conclusion at which they arrived was, that if further proof were given of a majority in the House opposed to them on the Kansas question, that then their whole strength should be thrown to support a compromise. The measure of compromise has not taken shape, but I have no doubt that there will be no concession on the part of those who sustain the views of Judge Douglas and Governor Walker, of any part or parts of the great principle advocated by the *Press*. Yet, they want a speedy and fair adjustment of the controversy.

The *States'* editorials, looking at the question from a Southern stand-point, have had influence upon Southern members. In the future it is beginning to be seen that the South has the most to fear from the adoption of such a precedent as is attempted to be forced upon Congress in the Lecompton Constitution.

I learn that Stephens, of Georgia, and others, favor a compromise.

Members of the Cabinet have been seen in daily attendance upon the sessions of the House during this week, for the first time.

Mr. Bernhisel gives a flat contradiction to the rumor that he has made any proposition to the President, or anybody else, that the Mormons should be allowed peaceably to remove to some island in the Pacific. Even if the rumor were true, there is not an island in the Pacific Ocean capable of occupancy, which is not occupied by some sovereignty, which must be taken into consideration in this matter before any action is taken by this Government, and it is hardly probable that other nations will care to have removed into their midst an evil which has given us a great deal of trouble.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Case No. 64.—William B. Dean *vs.* Nathan Mason *et al.* Argued on both sides.

No. 65.—John McGavock *vs.* Peter W. Woodlief. Argued on both sides.

No. 66.—H. H. Day *vs.* Union India Rubber Company. Argument for appellant commenced.

Kansas in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Penn., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The House passed resolutions to-day directing the Special Committee on Kansas not to make a report until the 10th of March next, by a vote of 28 to 64.

Kansas affairs occupied most of the session.

A Republican member moved to refer Mr. Buchanan's Message to a Committee, to remove the delusions in relation to Kansas, and to convince members that it was treasonable to assert that the people of Kansas had a right to form and regulate their institutions in their own way.

Motion lost.

Kansas in the New-Jersey Legislature.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Kansas resolutions denouncing the Lecompton Constitution, passed the House this morning by a vote of 31 to 17. The negative votes were all Democrats.

In the afternoon, a resolution highly appreciating the character and statesmanship of James Buchanan, and expressing confidence in his Administration, passed by a vote of 31 to 21, the Democrats all voting in the affirmative.

The discussions were very moderate. Politicians are trying to widen the breach.

Kansas in the Rhode Island General Assembly.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The General Assembly have passed a resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to vote against the Lecompton Constitution. The vote was nearly unanimous.

The Nova Scotia Legislature.

Halifax, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Legislature opened to-day. The Governor's speech was lengthy and generally unimportant. He promised the introduction of a measure providing for an Elective Council.

Later from Bermuda—Damage to Shipping.

Halifax, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The steamship *Delta*, from St. Thomas on the 26th, and Bermuda on the 31st ultimo, arrived here to-day.

The ship *Cabinet*, forty-two days from Marseilles, for New-York, put into St. George's on the 12th ult., leaky and disabled in spars, and with sprung foremast, foretopmast and maintopsail-yard.

The ship *Horatio*, 62 days from Shields for New-York, arrived at Bermuda on the 12th ult., in want of sails, spars, water, etc.

The ship *Splendid*, 15 days from Mobile for Havre, arrived at St. George's on the 18th ult., very leaky.

Admiral Stewart had left Bermuda for Barbadoes in the flag-ship *Indus*.

Meeting of Creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 4.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., held yesterday in the Insolvency Court, claims were presented and allowed against the firm for nearly $1,100,000. Another meeting of the creditors will be held on the 3d of March next.

The State Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation will meet at 3½ o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, to hear parties interested in the Brooklyn Ferry act, now under the consideration of the Committee.

General Wm. Walker Indicted, &c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Grand Jury of this city yesterday found true bill of indictment against Gen. Wm. Walker, Col. Frank Anderson and others, for violation of the Neutrality laws. They were held to appear on the fourth Monday in April for trial.

Pennsylvania Politics, &c.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Democratic County Convention adjourned *sine die* this evening after passing strong Lecompton resolutions. The Convention was a scene of confusion from its commencement to its close. The President declared the resolutions carried amid confusion created by their introduction.

The Academy of Music was thronged this evening, to hear Hon. Edward Everett's Oration on Washington. His eloquent remarks on the Union created immense applause. The Oration is to be repeated, as many were unable to obtain admittance to hear him this evening.

Arrest of a Post-Office Clerk.

Chicago, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The local agent of the Government in this city arrested Henry Van Geesen, a clerk in the Post-Office, last night, on the charge of stealing registered letters. He confessed his guilt.

The State Medical Society.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The State Medical Society, to-day, elected the following officers for the year:

President—Thomas C. Brinsmade, of Troy.

Vice-President—G. W. Bradford, of Cortland County.

Secretary—S. D. Willard, of Albany.

Treasurer—J. V. Quackenbush, of Albany.

Marshall S. Berry, of Boston, and Samuel H. Dykson, of Charleston, S. C., were elected honorary members.

Weather Reports.

New-York, Thursday, 2 P. M.—Barometer, 29.3 inches. Ther. 45°. Wind W. N. W. Cloudy.

New-York, 9 P. M.—Cloudy. Ther. 36°.

New-York, Midnight.—Cloudy, with appearance of rain. Ther. 33°.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 3	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	N. W.	28°	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	S. W.	3°	Clear.
Alton, Ill.	A. M.	N. W.	—	Clear.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	N. W.	2° b. z.	Clear.
Prairie du Chi'n	A. M	N. W.	2° b. z	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	N. W.	8°	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	A. M.	N.	—	Very cold.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	6°	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	A. M	—	5° b. z.	Clear.
Fon du Lac, W.	A. M.	N. W.	10° b. z	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	W.	12°	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	—	28°	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	—	22°	Cloudy.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	20°	Clear.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	—	16°	Clear.
Toronto, C. W.	A. M.	—	—	Clear and frosty.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	—	15°	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M	—	15°	Clear.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	—	15°	Clear.
St. Louis	A. M	N.	19°	Clear.
Evansville, Ind	A. M.	N.	12°	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M	N.	20°	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M	—	22°	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	A. M	S. W.	43°	Cloudy—ap. snow.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. M	S.	24°	
Washington	A. M.	—	—	Snow-storm.
Springfield, Ms	A. M.	—	36°	Mild.
Hartford, Conn	A. M	S. W.	38°	Mild.
Richmond, Va	A. M.	—	—	Heavy snow-storm
Baltimore, Md	P. M.	—	—	Slight snow—mel'g
Baltimore, Md	P. M.	—	42°	Mild.
New Haven, Ct	P. M.	W.	36°	Cloudy.
Nashville, Ten.	P. M.	—	33°	Cloudy—ap. snow.
New-Orleans	P. M.	—	46°	Cloudy and windy.
Utica, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	22°	Clear.
Schenectady	P. M.	N.	26°	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	21°	Cloudy and cold.
Troy, N. Y.	P. M.	N.	—	Clear and mild.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	—	Cloudy and cold.
Hornellsville	P. M.	W.	24°	Clear.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M	—	30°	Clear and cold.
Port Jervis	P. M	—	—	Clear.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	N.	37°	Clear.
Manchester, Vt	P. M.	—	33°	Very clear and mild.
Rutland, Vt.	P. M.	N.	—	Cloudy and mild.
Calais, Me.	P. M	W.	22°	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	N. W.	25°	Very fine.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	—	30°	Calm and hazy.
Sackville	P. M.	N. W.	—	Clear.
Charlottetown	P. M	W.	—	Clear and cold.
Pittsfield, Mass.	P. M.	—	20°	Clear.

The Calico Dress Soiree at the Academy of Music.

"As full as it could be" conveys no idea of the condition of the Academy of Music last night, on the occasion of the charitable *soirée* in aid of the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society and other charities. The house was crowded from the dancing floor to the dome, long before the hour at which the exercises were to begin. From 6 o'clock in the evening, at which hour the tide began to set in—and it ebbed and flowed continuously during the evening—to a very uncertain hour this morning—when the last ripple subsided, it is not going beyond the mark to say that 10,000 people visited the scene of the evening's festivities. The building overflowed; people came and people went, and all who came went away well-pleased—well-pleased with themselves, for charity is its own reward, and well-pleased with the manner in which the affair was gotten up and managed.

At 8 o'clock the Poem was delivered. At its conclusion, about 9 o'clock, the dancers and promenaders took possession of the floor. The *tout ensemble* of the Academy at this time, the boxes filled with fair women looking their fairest, and brave men looking their bravest, the floor a sea of moving uniforms, broadcloth and calico, (for till 11 o'clock the regulation was scrupulously enforced, and ladies in other costume were not admitted there,) the calico decorations of the house, with the banners of the 71st Regiment interspersed, was striking indeed. In front of the scene which formed the back-ground behind the stage, gas jets, forming the word "Charity," blazed forth. At the opposite side of the Academy were inscribed the names of the benevolent institutions for whose benefit the *soirée* was held, and the names of Watts, L. M. Pease, Amos Lawrence, Dorothea L. Dix, Howard, Annie M. Andrews, Hunter Woodis, Florence Nightingale, Peter Cooper, Jas. Lenox and Leake. Dodworth's Band, 72 performers, divided into two sections on opposite sides of the house, furnished the music. At 11 o'clock the metamorphosis from calico to silk commenced. Most of the ladies went up stairs and doffed their over-dresses, and then reappeared on the floor. Many, however, continued to wear their donation-dresses. The officers and men of the 71st Regiment, in uniform, seemed everywhere present. Mayor Tiemann, Peter Cooper, and others of the Managing Committee, supped together at 11½ o'clock.

The *soirée* was, in every respect, a delightful affair, but we doubt if those who looked on did not enjoy it more than those who danced,—the crowd was so great.

Emerson's Magazine vs. The Cosmopolitan Art Association.—Messrs. Appleton Oaksmith and Seba Smith, owners and proprietors of *Emerson's Magazine* and *Putnam's Monthly*, have commenced legal proceedings against the Cosmopolitan Art Association, for an alleged violation of an agreement. The plaintiffs state that at various times, between July 1, 1857, and June 20, 1858, the defendants subscribed for, and agreed to take and receive from the plaintiffs 905 copies of the said Magazine, for the period of one year from the respective dates of such subscription, and for which they agreed to pay the plaintiffs the sum of $1 56 per annum for each copy so subscribed for, in advance, and that the amount agreed to be paid by the defendants was $1,532 80. Also, that the defendants agreed to subscribe for 5,000 of their monthly publication for 1858, and that they now refuse to act in accordance with their agreement. The case was brought before Judge Sutherland, when the defendants gave the required security, and the case will now take the proper legal course. It is said that although the Association owns a great deal of valuable property, the recent "crisis" affected the yearly subscription list very seriously; so much so, that they have been compelled to postpone the annual distribution of pictures until March 25, 1858.

Death of a Pilot.—The flags of the various pilot-boats in the harbor were displayed at half-mast to-day, as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Benjamin Chase, one of the oldest New-York pilots. He has for several months been suffering from pulmonary affection, and was on a visit to Florida, for the restoration of his health. He seemed to be recovering, when his life was suddenly terminated by the rupture of a blood-vessel. Mr. Chase was one of the owners of the *George Steers*, (New-Jersey) pilot-boat, and was very much respected by the fraternity.

Naval Intelligence.—The United States steamer *Saranac* was at Pernambuco, 8th ult., taking in coal.

The Ariel.—Information has been received from the steamship *Ariel* that her cargo received no material damage during the storms through which she passed.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Report of the American Military Commissioner Sent to the Crimea.

Our readers will remember that, during the late war between the Allied Powers and Russia, three American officers, Major DELAFIELD, of the Engineers, Major MORDECAI, of the Ordinance, and Captain McCLELLAN, of the Cavalry, were sent by the Government to the Crimea to derive all the information they could concerning the strength, efficiency and general organization of the combatants. The American officers, in the process of their investigation, enjoyed facilities and advantages that may never again be enjoyed by a similar commission. They witnessed a siege which, for the ingenuity displayed both in attack and defence, stands unparalleled in the annals of war. They were allowed to investigate the defensive plans of the Russians and the offensive operations of the Allies, and, being intelligent and energetic men, they made good use of their opportunities. Major McCLELLAN's report alone is a formidable quarto volume of nearly 400 pages. It is devoted, almost exclusively, to a thorough examination of the military organizations of the leading European Powers.

Captain McCLELLAN devotes a large portion of his report to the Russian army. And one striking fact is presented, viz.: That it is organized solely with a view to great military considerations, entirely untrammelled by the necessities of interior police service in time of peace. Its organization in army corps, divisions, &c., is uniformly kept up during peace; it is located solely with reference to operations in foreign countries or on the frontiers, and is maintained in constant readiness for the field.

Of the organization of the Russian army, but little was known until the breaking out of the Crimean war, and the facts now collected by Captain McCLELLAN will be found both new and interesting to the American reader.

The Emperor, of course, is Commander-in-Chief of all the forces by sea and land. His grand staff is composed of the heads of departments, and his general aides-de-camp—a title which is merely honorary—are some eighty distinguished officers, who have no especial duty to perform. His real aides-de-camp are not limited in number, and are composed of Major-Generals, field officers and Captains. There is, under the Russian Government, a "War Ministry," which is divided into "the Office of the Minister of War" and "The Departments." The latter have each a director, vice-director and council of administration.

The Russian army is divided into the main army of operations, reserves, garrison troops, irregular troops, gendarmery, model regiments, and military schools.

The main army of operations is composed of troops who have not completed their first term of service.

The general staff is divided into the general staff proper, and the topographical corps. Of these, the first consists of 17 general officers, 32 colonels, 48 lieutenant-colonels, 62 captains, and 78 lieutenants. The topographical corps is composed of 1 general as chief, 2 generals, 15 field officers, 91 captains and lieutenants, and 8 companies of different strength, but amounting to 456 sergeants and privates in all.

The Russian infantry is divided into infantry of the line, light infantry and rifles, comprised in regiments, as follows: 12 of the guard, 10 grenadier, 4 carbineer, 42 of the line, and 42 light. There are also the following independent battalions: 1 Finland rifles of the guard, 1 of grenadier rifles, and 7 rifles of the line. A Russian regiment, in addition to its number, has a name—generally that of some province or city, and sometimes that of some distinguished Prince, native or even foreign. Each regiment has four active battalions, and each battalion is composed of four companies. The complete strength of a company is 4 officers, 20 sergeants, 8 musicians, and from 230 to 236 corporals and privates. The strength of a battalion of the line, or light infantry, is 1,055 combatants, and of a battalion of guards, grenadiers, or of carbineers, 1,079 combatants. The strength of a regiment of the line (four battalions) is 4,267, and of a regiment of guards, 3,294 combatants.

The Russian cavalry consists of cuirassiers, dragoons, lancers, hussars, and Cossacks. The cavalry are divided into cavalry of the guard, cavalry of the army, of which the former consists of 4 regiments of cuirassiers, 2 of dragoons, 2 of lancers, 2 of hussars, 2 of Cossacks, and 5½ independent squadrons. The latter—cavalry of the army—numbers 8 regiments of cuirassiers, 9 of dragoons, 20 of lancers and 16 of hussars. All the cuirassier regiments and all the cavalry of the guard have six active squadrons per regiment; the dragoons of the line have ten active squadrons per regiment; all the rest of the regiments, except two of lancers and two of hussars, (forming the reserve light cavalry division.) have eight active squadrons. On the war establishment the full strength of each squadron is 6 officers, 16 sergeants, 3 trumpeters, and 146 corporals and privates. The strength of a regiment of six squadrons is 1034; of a regiment of eight 1377, and of a regiment of ten squadrons, 1729 combatants.

The Russian cavalry is composed of batteries of position, or heavy foot-batteries, light foot-batteries, heavy and light horse-batteries, and mountain batteries. A heavy foot-battery consists of six 12-pounder guns, six 28-pounder licornes, 7 officers, 312 men, and 241 horses; or of four 12-pounder guns, four 28-pounder licornes, with a proportionate number of officers and men. A light foot-battery is six 6-pounder guns, six 14-pounder licornes, or of four 6-pounder and four licornes, with the requisite number of officers and men. A heavy horse-battery is eight 28-pounder licornes, 8 officers, 282 men, and 374 horses; a light horse-battery is four 6-pounder guns and four 15-pounder licornes, with the requisite number of officers, men, and horses. A Cossack-battery is four 6-pounder guns, four 14-pounder licornes, 5 officers, 202 men, and 273 horses. And, lastly, a mountain-battery is eight 3-pounder guns, four 4 mortars, 7 officers, 222 men, and 229 horses. The foot and horse artillery have separate organizations. From two to four batteries form a brigade, and from two to four brigades a division.

The Russian engineers consist of battalions of sappers and squadrons of mounted pioneers. There is one battalion of the guard, one of the grenadiers, six of the line, and one of theCaucasus. Each battalion consists of four companies, and each company of five officers, twenty sergeants, six musicians, and two hundred and thirty corporals and privates. There are two squadrons of mounted pioneers of the guard, and two belonging to the corps of dragoons. This is a peace establishment, and is increased to sixteen squadrons in time of war.

The troops thus enumerated are organized in military phraseology as follows: the corps of infantry of the guard and the corps of grenadiers, both *élite* corps, and destined to form the reserves of the active army of operations; six infantry corps; the corps of the Caucasus; the reserve cavalry corps, and the reserve light cavalry division

The total combatants of the active Army of Russia are 394,836 infantry, 83,653 cavalry, 27,101 artillery, 9,172 engineer troops, 1,044 guns; or 514,762 men and 108,425 horses. This is the number of troops disposable on the breaking out of war, excluding reserves, and without calling upon any of the local troops doing garrison duty in the interior. It is also to be observed that this immense body of men will contain neither recruits nor invalids.

The Russian soldier is taken by conscription, and for this purpose the Empire in Europe is divided into the Eastern and Western Provinces. Those from the Eastern Provinces and the military colonies are granted an unlimited furlough, as it is called, after fifteen years' service; those from the Western Provinces, after ten years' service; both categories then pass into the reserves. The soldiers from the Western Provinces and the colonies are called the "reserve proper." They are summoned for exercise during about four weeks in every year, and in time of war are called upon for active service. The soldiers from the Eastern Provinces are only called out in time of war, and are known as the "second reserve," or "dépôt troops." In the Russian Army there are "reserves proper" for every regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery, including the guards, and "dépôt reserves" for every regiment, omitting the guards.

The irregular troops in the Russian service are a formidable body. They include Cossacks, Calmucks, Caucasians, Tartars, Boschkirs, &c. These people are not subjected to the ordinary conscription, but, being exempt from certain taxes, are required to furnish, at their own expense, a certain quota per district. The great mass is of cavalry, with some batteries and a few battalions of infantry. Captain McCLELLAN says that it is impossible to obtain accurate information as to the numbers of these irregular troops. He estimates the Cossacks alone at 93,000 cavalry, and 33,000 infantry. The service of the irregular troops is mostly performed on the frontiers, and in the more wild and disturbed portions of the Empire, in Siberia, on the frontiers of China and Tartary, in the Caucasus, and on the Danube.

The predominant uniform in the Russian Army is a dark green. The pay of the soldier is very low; but the principle is recognized of increasing it in proportion to the importance, difficulty, and danger of the service performed.

Captain McCLELLAN has also entered into an elaborate review of the other principal armies of Europe. He first describes the infantry, and in a subsequent chapter the cavalry, minutely examining their tactics, equipments, and other qualifications. For unprofessional readers, a knowledge of general results attained will suffice.

The French infantry is divided into: 1. The infantry of the Imperial Guard, organized in two divisions, each of two brigades, making altogether 14 battalions of 6 companies each, with the exception of the rifle battalion, which has 10 companies. 2. The infantry of the line; consisting of 102 regiments, each of 3 battalions, with 8 companies to each battalion. 3. Twenty companies of foot rifles, with 10 companies in a battalion. 4. Three regiments of Zouaves, each of 3 battalions, with 9 companies to each battalion. 5. The light infantry of Africa, consisting of 3 battalions, each of 7 companies. 6. The foreign legions, two in number; each legion is composed of two regiments, and each regiment of 3 battalions of 8 companies, with a rifle battalion attached of 10 companies. 7. The native (African) light infantry, consisting of 1 regiment of 2 battalions, having 8 companies each, and of 6 independent battalions, varying from 3 to 8 companies. A French company of infantry consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sub-lieutenant, 1 orderly sergeant, 4 sergeants, 1 quarter-master sergeant, 8 corporals, 96 privates, 2 musicians, 2 pupils in music, 1 enfant de troupe. In the foot rifles there are from 100 to 130 privates.

The French cavalry consists of 1 squadron of "Cent-gardes;" 6 regiments of the guard, including 2 of cuirassiers, and one of dragoons, lancers, chasseurs, and guides; 12 regiments of reserve cavalry, viz: 2 of carabiniers, and 10 of cuirassiers; 20 regiments of the line, being 12 of dragoons, and 8 of lancers; and 25 regiments of light cavalry, being 12 of chasseurs, 9 of huzzars, and 4 of African Chasseurs. Each regiment consists of 6 squadrons. On the war establishment every squadron of cavalry of the line has 98 privates of the second class, and each squadron of light cavalry has 108.

Captain McCLELLAN has not given, in his report, any statistics about the English infantry. It is probably too well known to form the subject of investigation. The cavalry is composed of 3 regiments of cuirassiers; 7 regiments of heavy dragoon guards; 3 regiments of heavy dragoons-of-the-line; 4 regiments of light dragoons-of-the-line; 5 regiments of hussars; 4 regiments of lancers; 1 regiment of cape-mounted riflemen. The last regiment has 12 troops, and the other 6 and 8 troops each. The usual strength of a troop of the guards is 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 1 cornet; 5 sergeants; 1 trumpeter; 1 farrier; and 42 corporals and privates. In other regiments the number of corporals and privates is 58; and regiments serving in India have one additional lieutenant, and 70 corporals and privates.

The Austrian Infantry consists of first 62 regiments of the line, each of four field battalions of six companies, and one dépôt battalion of four companies; second, 14 frontier regiments, composed of two field and one dépôt battalion each; third, 32 rifle battalions—26 of which have six companies, and the remainder six companies each. A grenadier company has a captain, lieutenant, two sub-lieutenants, two sergeants, 12 corporals, 150 privates, 2 drummers and 2 pioneers. The other infantry companies have, in addition, 12 lance corporals, 2 buglers, and from 180 to 200 privates. A rifle company has four officers, two sergeants, 12 corporals, 20 lance corporals, 160 privates, 2 buglers and 2 pioneers. This is the Austrian peace establishment; in war-time it is greatly increased.

The Austrian cavalry consists of 16 regiments of heavy cavalry, (eight of cuirassiers and eight of dragoons,) and 24 of light cavalry, (12 of hussars and 12 of lancers)—each regiment of the former has six active squadrons, and each regiment of the latter eight active squadrons. A squadron of heavy cavalry consists of 162 men, and of light cavalry 200 men. Each regiment has a dépôt, which, in peace, numbers 30 men,

The Prussian army consists of the standing army, the landwehr of the first levy, that of the second levy, the dépôt squadrons and the landsturm. The landwehr is equivalent to our militia, and is only called out in time of war; the landsturm is only called out to repel invasions, and the dépôt squadrons are also only organized in time of war The standing army of Prussia is composed of 4 regiments of guards and 1 reserve regiment; 2 battalions of rifles of the guards; 32 regiments of infantry of the line; 8 regiments of reserve infantry; 8 combined reserve battalions; 8 battalions of rifles—in all 144 battalions, which, on a war-footing, number 1,002 men each, exclusive of officers. The landwehrs of the first and second levy, each number 116 battalions, and the dépôt strength is 38½ battalions.

The Prussian Cavalry, of the standing army, consists of 38 regiments, of which 6 belong to the guards and 32 to the line. Each regiment consists of four active squadrons, and each squadron of 127 privates, besides officers and sergeants. The war-strength of the different kinds of Prussian cavalry, with the exception only of the landsturm, is put down at about 65,000 men and horses,

The Sardinian infantry consists of 20 regiments of infantry, and 10 of rifles—each regiment having 4 battalions of 4 companies each. In time of peace, a company numbers 52 privates, and in war 126 privates, besides officers, sergeants, corporals and lance corporals.

The Sardinian cavalry consists of 4 regiments of cavalry of the line (heavy) and 5 regiments of light cavalry. Each regiment consists of 4 active and 1 dépôt squadron, and has a strength of about 35 officers and 600 men.

In Burnet County, Texas, a few days since, a young man named Ray was shot and badly wounded by a runaway negro. Ray and others were hunting runaways with dogs, and came upon two of them near the mouth of Hamilton's Creek. After wounding Ray and killing one of the dogs, the negroes escaped.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Debate Between Senator Seward and John P. Hale.

The Army in Utah—Dangers of Military Despotism—Partisanship and the Public Good.

From the Congressional Globe.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the military establishment of the United States, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. TOOMBS to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President, when this bill was under debate on a previous occasion, I intimated that I had some words to speak on the subject, and I will proceed to make my remarks now. I shall not detain the Senate long; and, in what I say, I shall hardly labor to convince Senators to bring them over to my opinions, for I am, in regard to this bill, but half convinced myself. My object is to place myself right upon the record, in order that the reasons for the votes I shall give may be understood hereafter.

It would be impossible, Mr. President, to engage with any advantage in this debate; for, so far as I have observed its progress, there is no dispute on principle involved in the subject. On the one side, the bill is opposed by those who deprecate a standing army, and we have pictures drawn of the dangers of a standing army in the country; and, on the other side, the argument is only to show that this bill does not contemplate a dangerous increase of the standing army. Now, upon principle, I suppose we are all agreed; there is no one here that is in favor of a large, dangerous, standing army—one that would menace the liberties of the country, or bring them into jeopardy. So, on the other side, I think there is no one here who supposes that the police of this great Empire can be conducted without some military force, some regular troops. There is no one who is for a large standing army; there is no one who is for no regular force; there is no one in favor of a universal or general police; there is also no one who is for no Federal police; there is no one who will argue that the fortifications of the country ought to be abandonded, and suffered to go to desolation and ruin; and so there is no one who who will argue that any greater force than is necessary for the present emergencies, whatever they may be, shall be raised; there is no one who is in favor of a standing army of one hundred thousand men; there is no one, so far as I know, who is against a standing of five thousand men.

The trouble, then, arises out of collateral questions, out of a view of the exigencies to which the armed power of the country may be applied if it shall be increased; and our difficulty on this subject is to discuss and consider it fairly in the absence of a knowledge of what will be the action of the Government on some other questions. I am perfectly clear in my own mind about what I would do. I would grant this increase of force if I knew that when it was granted the army which is now in Kansas would be withdrawn from that Territory. I am reluctant to increase the armed forces of the United States, while an army is remaining in Kansas; but I cannot know, nor can any one else know, what will be the disposition of the army in Kansas. I can only make up my judgment in regard to it from the facts which are before me; and taking the condition of the Kansas question as it stands, I have made up my mind that it approaches its solution, and that whether the Administration favors a Free State, or whether it continues its intervention there in favor of a Slave State in Kansas, things are reaching such a crisis that the President of the United States will not dare to maintain an army in Kansas to enforce a Constitution which the people of that State reject, and against which they array themselves with armed force; and that is the issue which I expect to see if such a Constitution shall be forced on Kansas.

I do not expect to see the Lecompton Constitution carried through Congress—a Constitution to establish Slavery in the Territory of Kansas without the consent of the people; a Constitution framed by a Convention which they never called, which they have absolutely repudiated three distinct times, and at the moment when the Territorial Legislature representing, under the sanction of Congress, the people of that Territory, have abolished Slavery and are sustained, as we all know they are, by five-sixths or sixth-sevenths of the whole people. Sir, I think there has been great skill in manipulating returns from Kansas Territory; I think there has been great skill manifested at the other end of the avenue in bringing this question before Congress; but I have no fear that there is such political skill here or in the Territory, separately or combined, as will be able to force that Constitution upon Kansas, nor such boldness and desperation as to attempt to maintain it by the use of the army.

My impression, therefore, is, that the army which is in Kansas will have to be withdrawn. Then I have endeavored to frame an amendment to this bill, which would compel the withdrawal of the troops in Kansas. I have been unable to frame one that would be practicable, and I have, therefore, to give that up. Suppose I shall be disappointed in this, and the army is to be retained in Kansas: what then? Well, Sir, if the army is to be retained in Kansas, it has got to be paid, and it is Congress that is to grant the supplies for the Army. When I look over this Chamber and the other, and see how they are constituted, I have no fear that the Congress of the United States this year will appropriate money to mantain an army in Kansas to enforce a Constitution on the people which they have rejected, and to which they will never submit.

It is only a year ago, when we were much weaker here than we are now, that we brought this Government to a dead stand upon the appropriations for an army to maintain the usurpation of the Missouri invaders in Kansas, and to enforce Slavery on that people. If all had stood with the same firmness that I stood, and that I recommended to others, the Government would have stood to this day before a soldier would have been in Kansas. There I shall stand now, and it may as well be understood first as last, that those who attempt to send an army into Kansas to maintain that Constitution, must look into the Senate and House of Representatives elsewhere than to me, or any upon whom my opinions may operate, for support.

This disposes of the matter in that aspect. Yesterday I was quite disposed to take the substitute offered by my honorable and esteemed friend from Massachusetts, (Mr. WILSON.) That Senator proposes to raise five thousand volunteers, and that they shall be disbanded at the expiration of one year. It is attractive, as showing a preference for a volunteer force to a regular force; but on reflection I see that his proposition is embarrassed with precisely the same difficulties with my own. If we raise five thousand volunteers upon the system which he recommends, and they are to be sent to Utah and employed there exclusively, as his proposition suggests, then the Army may all be left in Kansas, or five thousand regular troops may be left in Kansas, while the volunteers are sent to fight our battles in Utah; and, therefore, I do not find in that proposition any relief.

My very much respected friend from the State of Maine, [Mr. FESSENDEN,] suggests that I am impressed with too deep a sense of the importance of an increased army in the present emergency. I will only restate what I have stated before. It does not seem to me unreasonable to suppose that this great empire, extending now from the Atlantic coast, with fortifications there on every hill which overlooks a port, with garrisons stretched across, on two or three lines, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, with the Indian population gathered into compact bodies, and pressed to the point of starvation, is to be maintained so as to preserve peace on the frontiers and in our provincial or territorial settlements, without a force of seventeen thousand, or eighteen thousand, or twenty thousand men, under any circumstances. I am prepared to expect that the Army of the United States must increase with the removal of the borders of the [United States in every direction; and I am prepared to see those borders continually extending—I mean the borders of settlement. I suppose the Army to be adequate to the present emergencies, except for the urgent difficulties that have arisen in the Territory of Utah; and it is with reference to this, and this alone, that I am willing to increase the armed force of the United States, and to increase it as far as may be necessary for that purpose.

When I present this as my single reason for favoring this bill, I am told by my excellent friend from Maine, that the Government does not put its proposition on this ground, and that therefore we have no official evidences of an exigency existing in the Territory of Utah which would require this increase of the Army. I must admit that he speaks with much reason; but the sources of information are open to us, as well as open to the official organs of the Government—the Executive Departments. If the Secretary of War, if the whole Cabinet, were to tell me that there is no danger of disturbance, no danger of resistance, no danger of civil war in Utah, I would not believe one word that they should tell me, because I must judge from the facts which I know. The facts which I know are simply these: that a leprous band of foreigners are concentrated in a valley in the center of this continent; that they, having been unwisely favored by the Government of the United States with the appointment of their own officers and the making of their own laws, and the administration of their own laws, and the execution of their judgments, till they have come to regard themselves as independent in their isolation and to defy the Government, are now found in combination with the Indian tribes by whom they are surrounded, and that the lives and the property of emigrants passing upon the highway across which they are located, between the Atlantic and Pacific, are exposed to depredations which are committed by them with the aid of the Indians.

Now, Mr. President, we are told that, notwithstanding these indications of a hostile nature on the part of that people, still there may be no collision. I agree to that. I trust there will be no collision. I am prepared to go further, and say that there will be no collision—that there will be no outbreak—that there will be no civil war; but it is upon one condition, and that is that an armed demonstration, which has now become necessary, and which, whether necessary or not, has been adopted by the Administration, and is in the course of execution, shall be made so imposing as to command respect and extort obedience. Therefore it is that, with a view to save the public peace, and with a view to bring the Territory of Utah into submission to the authorities of the land without bloodshed, I favor the increase of force which is to be sent there, and for no other reason. I would have it continue only so long as is necessary for that purpose.

I am told that these Mormons will not fight; and I know that it is not until after a long time that any community makes up its mind to defy an imperial power like this; but, Sir, these Mormons are exceptional, in the first place. They have done nothing but fight from the beginning. They are an armed and military sect, a superstitious sect, and war is an element of their progress. They fought themselves out of the State of New-York, when they were but a handful of men, into Ohio. They wrangled themselves out of Ohio into Missouri. Civil war grew up around them in Missouri, and they fought their way into Illinois, and established themselves at Nauvoo, and a civil war attended their exit from Nauvoo to the Salt Lake. They are worthless for any other purpose but to fight. Their religion makes them fighting men; for it is a religion which can submit to no civil authority that is administered or exercised over them by a Christian people. It is a religion which gives license, in the name of government and God, to the indulgence of the basest propensity of human nature. I never yet have read, I never yet have heard, I never yet have seen, any superstition of this kind that did not take in, as its weapon for proselytism, the sword.

Sir, the worst that can come of all this is, that I shall have committed an error; I shall have consented that the Government of the United States shall employ an additional force of five or six thousand men for this occasion. It will be a safe error, whatever may happen. If my proposition shall be adopted, as I trust it will, it will be guarded by a stipulation that *the additional force shall be disbanded as soon as order is restored in Utah.* To those who may object to that, I have but a single argument to urge in favor of the proposition. If there shall be a necessity, Congress will then be able to continue the force. If, on the other hand, my apprehensions are right in regard to the disturbances in Utah, and their probable course and development, then I shall feel that, whatever responsibility may rest upon me for errors of judgment here, there will not rest on me the responsibility of having left, by my own act or default or neglect, a single citizen of the United States to suffer violence at the hands of this belligerent people for want of the necessary supplies of troops and money, to compel them to respect the authorities under which we live, and forbear from cruelty upon the citizens of the Government which has fostered and protected them.

Mr. HALE—Mr. President, it is with great reluctance that I throw myself on the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments; for I had hoped not again to feel the necessity of trespassing on the patience of the Senate; but I am impelled by a sense of duty to say a word or two after the remarks which have fallen from the Senator from New-York. He will not deem me unkind, if I say that *I have listened with extreme pain and disappointment and mortification to the speech which he has made*—a pain equal to that with which I heard the great statesman of New-England, DANIEL WEBSTER, some eight years ago, with the ripe honors of nearly three score and ten years, bring himself and his fame and his reputation, and *lay them down as an offering at the footstool of the Slave power, to find himself used and spurned afterwards.* This is no question of detail, no matter of unimportant legislation; but it is a deep, vital, fundamental question that must divide the people of this country, and must rally the friends of free, independent and liberal government on the one side, and the supporters of power on the other. Sir, the question of increasing the military power has been a question which has divided the friends and the opponents of free government in all times; and as the Senator from Georgia (Mr. TOOMBS) well said, the experience of forty centuries speak to us, in characters of blood, lessons of warning upon this great question. Let me say that the army which this bill proposes is no small, no insignificant, no unimportant force. It will, if completed, according to the terms of the bill, be equal to twenty-five thousand men. Give me a President disposed to use that military force, in order to coerce the people of these States to his purposes, and with the command of the Federal Treasury, and with the means of concentration which our multiplied system of railroads and steamboats furnishes, and he can come like the lightning of heaven at any moment, with this concentrated and tremendous power, upon any State, or upon any portion of the people that he chooses.

I do not desire to go to the Departments; I do not wish to go to the Secretary of War, or to the President, or to anybody else, to tell me what he wants with this Army. Here I will do all credit to the distinguished gentleman who has charge of the bill, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. DAVIS. He tells us it is not for Utah; it is for no pressing emergency; it is for nothing of to-day; it is not to be used to meet the dangers which now environ us, and then to be laid aside; but *he wants it for a permanent increase of the standing army of this country.* The use to which this standing army is to be put is exemplified by the use which is now made of it in the Territory of Kansas. Two thousand five hundred troops are kept there; and the Honorable Senator from New-York says he would not vote for an increase if he thought they would be sent there. Sir, if I may be indulged in quoting a remark of a very illustrious and a very distinguished patriot and orator of the Revolution, I would say that I have no light to guide my path except that of experience; and the experience of the past year, the experience of the present moment, tells me to what uses the army is to be put.

Here let me say, that while that most dangerous, that most fallacious, that most monstrous doctrine which has lately been broached and practiced upon by the Executive of this country, that under the general power to see the laws faithfully executed, he has a right to call out at his will the Army and the Navy, under the name of a posse; while that doctrine is proclaimed and acted upon, it is not a time for me, however it may be for others, to strengthen the hands of a man who is disposed to use it for such purposes and on such authority. I deny here, utterly and totally and forever that he has any such right; and I say that it is an usurpation, a dangerous, an alarming, a fatal one—one that if it be tolerated by this Government, will bury our liberties beyond the reach of resurrection. No, Sir; we cannot stand it. There is not a crowned head in Europe that would desire a greater power over the standing army of his realm than to make him the guardian to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and under that grant to have power to call in the army to do it. Sir, is it a time for me, is it a time for my friends, is it a time for the distinguished Senator from New-York—upon whom the eyes and the hearts of the friends of liberty have centred and clustered—when such dangerous, and fatal, and damnable doctrines are proclaimed and practiced upon by the Executive of the United States, to vote seven thousand extra men to him? No, Sir, it is not for me, however it may be for others.

The honorable Senator refers to the experience of two years ago, when the Government was brought to a dead lock, and when, he says, we were not so strong as we are now. We were not then so strong on this floor as we are now; but we are not so strong now but that our strength is weakness, for we are but a third of this body, with a majority of two-thirds against us; and we were stronger then in the House of Representatives than we are to-day, by a very considerable number. What was the result of that dead lock? Why, the President said it was his duty to see that the laws were faithfully executed, and he issued his proclamation immediately, called Congress together, and kept them until they became subservient to his purposes. That is the history of that dead lock, and I do not doubt the President would like such another, with the same result.

In the history of my political life, I have seen a time when I stood solitary and alone the representative of the views which I entertain. I have looked with joy, with gladness, with gratitude to the increasing hosts that have rallied around our banner in the Free States, until the Democratic Party has been stricken down in the large majority of them. I have seen these accretions made to our ranks with gratitude, but I have seen also the accretions of other men coming to our ranks, who might have relieved me from a position which I occupied with reluctance, and that was to be the representative of this party, when it was nothing but a sentiment, and political power was not even among its dreams. But, Sir, when a new star is dawning; when light is beaming in upon us; when one party has been shattered so that its history may be written as among the things of the past, and when from its ruins and its wrecks we were building up a new fortress to storm the battlements of the heretofore impregnable Democracy—at such a time as this, it does fill my heart with pain and my mind with fearful apprehensions, when I see any one upon whom I have looked with the hope that he might lead great hosts to the consummation of their hopes and their wishes, halting upon a question which, in my humble apprehension, is fundamental, vital, and characterizes the whole controversy.

We must come to an issue on this subject. The history of the republics that have lived and gone down is full of warning on this subject. We are apt to boast of what we are, and of what we have done, and to look back on our history with exultation and pride. Why, Sir, we are not yet one hundred years old. The Republic of Rome lived more than six hundred years, strong, conquering the world, and adding new kingdoms to her territory; but she at last fell, and her liberties perished under the insidious policy which converted her into a great military power: until, at last, the imperial crown was set up at auction, and knocked down to the highest bidder from the walls of the Prætorian camp.

I confess that upon this subject I have very deep feelings; for, if the party with whom I act, the party with whom are my hopes and my expectations, do not take ground on this subject, firm and decided ground, against the increase of the military power of this Government, they will go down, and they ought to go down, and *my humble voice and my humble services shall be found rallying the people to set the seal of their condemnation on a party with great professions and high principles, but, in my humble judgment, wanting in the carrying out of those measures which their policy and principles should dictate.*

If I had supposed that I should speak on this subject to-day, I should have referred to an authority, and I should have had the author by me. I was reading it not long ago, an ancient history, in which, speaking of the final destruction of the Roman Empire, the author said that whenever the people began to get turbulent, whenever there began to be danger to the agrarian law being carried, or any great measure of popular liberty indicated, it was the favorite policy of the aristocracy to get up a foreign war; "for," said the historian, "in war the State is strong and factions weak." I believe it is just exactly that policy which dictated a foreign war whenever the public liberty was in danger of being vindicated in Ancient Rome, that dictates this Utah war now.

Let me ask, if I must go to that, where is the evidence that the affairs in Utah are more threatening now than they were when President PIERCE appointed BRIGHAM YOUNG Governor? Are their sentiments any more leprous, or their practices any more abominable now, than they were then? Not that I know of. I have seen no evidence that their depravity or their principles have made progress since that time, and I am utterly at a loss, if this is an army to go to Utah, to know of any reason or any fact which would justify sending an army to Utah, when there is not, so far as I am advised, any difference in the state of affairs now from what there was when they were basking in the sunshine of Executive favor.

Mr. DAVIS—Will the Senator allow me to ask him what is the date at which President PIERCE appointed BRIGHAM YOUNG Governor of Utah.

Mr. HALE—He was appointed by President FILLMORE.

Mr. DAVIS—You said President PIERCE.

Mr. HALE—Well, he continued him.

Mr. DAVIS—Ah!

Mr. HALE—He continued him in office.

Mr. DAVIS—He did not remove him.

Mr. HALE—Well, he did not remove him, but he kept him in, just in the same way that he kept in all his Federal officers, I am obliged to the Senator from Mississippi for correcting me; because when he makes such such a very slight correction as that, it shows he is watching me closely. and sees that I am very correct, [laughter,] and need only that slight correction. The state of affairs there, so far as I am advised, is no different now from what it was then.

The Hon. Senator from New-York—I know he will not misinterpret what I am saying—says that if he errs it will be a safe error. I should like to make a very small addition there. and let it read "unsafe," and I shall then agree with him entirely. It is an unsafe error. It is an error that I fear cannot be retrieved. For several years past we have been marching in the path of increasing our army; and it is avowed here on this floor, that this bill provides for a permanent increase. I see no backward steps. I am like the cautious animal who, when he was reproached for not going into the sick lion's den to pay his respects to the monarch, said he would have gone in, but, as he looked around to see the tracks, he found that they were all going in and none coming out. So it is with the increase of the army; all the measures are for increasing and none for decreasing it; they are all one way; and I feel called upon to take my stand here, and say *I will not vote another man, or another dollar, to increase the expenses of the army.*

The honorable Senator suggests another thing which, it seems to me, has an infirmity about it which does not often attach to suggestions or arguments that come from his lips. He says we will give them this army, and then we shall have the power over them, because we will not pay them if we are not satisfied with the uses to which they are put; or we can refuse the pay. So we can; but we can refuse the men much easier. The argument is a great deal stronger for refusing the men, than it will be for refusing the pay after you have granted the men. If we are going to exercise that wholesome control over the Executive, which in theory belongs to this body and the body at the other end of the Capitol, here is the place, and now is the time to stop.

If things were twice as threatening as the honorable Senator thinks they are in Utah, let me ask you if we have not an army more than four times sufficient for all the emergencies? I have heard it said by those who pretend to know, and who, I think, do know, that five thousand men will be as many as you can possibly use in Utah, even if there shall be a necessity for them, which is not conceded. We have an army now capable of being filled up to eighteen thousand men, and, I am told, practically, it is fifteen thousand at this moment. I do not know the necessity of increasing the force beyond that, when they will not want one-third of that force to put down the troubles in Utah.

Nor am I disposed to make very great drafts on my confidence in behalf of the manner in which this affair has been managed thus far, from the accounts which I have read. and which purport to be official accounts of the manner in which the force, that is now on its way to Utah, has been precipitated there. Utterly regardless, if you are to believe the accounts which have come to us, of any single suggestion, not only of military foresight, but of common prudence, you have sent your men there to suffer their beasts to die, and expose them to the inclemencies of the Winter, where they are locked up in the mountains. I think half the animals sent out with them died from mere starvation and the effects of cold. If this was a bill to furnish the Executive with prudence and discretion, I would vote liberal appropriations; but it being a bill to increase the military force at a time when I think the friends of liberty would be jealous of increasing it; and it being a time when, if the accounts that we read be true, there has not been such conduct displayed as should entitle them to our confidence, I shall vote against it.

For these and many other reasons I am utterly opposed to the bill. Opposed as I am to it, I should not have said a word if there was not danger, from the position which the distinguished Senator from New-York occupies, and justly occupies, in the public estimation, that the words which fell from his oracular lips might be supposed to compromit or compromise feebler and humbler men who sit at his feet. But for that, I should not have ventured thus openly before the Senate and the country to dissent from what he has said; but looking upon it, as I do, as a very dangerous error, and one which I am ill prepared to have go out under the sanction of his name unchallenged, I have deemed it my duty, in all the kindness that I entertain for him, and all the profound respect that I feel for him, thus publicly to differ from him on a question which I consider vital and fundamental to the dearest and best interests of the country.

Mr. SEWARD.—Mr. President, I certainly shall not complain of my honorable friend from New Hampshire, or regard it as any unkindness that he has presented this subject in a manner which makes an issue between him and myself, or between me and others with whom I am accustomed to act in the country. I know his generosity; I know his independence; I know his spirit, and I know his devotion to the great principles which are common to us all. So far from complaining of it, I give him my thanks with all my heart. I never yet have seen the time when I could not bear a difference with friends, as I never yet have seen the time when I cared in the least for unkind or hostile reproaches from my enemies. But, Sir, I shall not imitate the example of my honorable friend, for I think he himself will come to the conclusion that, so far as the special objects which he and I have in view are concerned, it would have been quite as well to indulge me in an explanation of the reasons why I dissented from the course which he had adopted for his government, and to let it pass without being signalized as a great difference calculated to divide great bodies of men who follow his lead, or my own, or that of some other man.

I have not one word of complaint or reproof for the honorable Senator. I must, however, say for myself that *I am not influenced by the appeal which the honorable Senator makes to me in regard to the success of the party of which he speaks.* Sir, I have been some twenty years, more or less, in the public service, here and in my own State. Since I have been here I think every word that I have uttered in this Chamber has been recorded in books, and will go down to history; and so of a large portion of what I uttered in other places. I think I may claim that, when ten years shall have passed over the debates of to-day—when ten years of rest shall have been allowed to me after my service here shall have been completed—there will be no man living who, with the records all open before him, *will be able to tell whether I belonged to one party or another. No, Sir; I know nothing, I care nothing—I never did, I never shall—for party.* I should be unfit to be here if I had not learned to postpone my own advantage to that of the respective and honored friends with whom I coöperate in public life; and if I had not learned to postpone their advantage and their benefit to the greater good of the whole country. If there is a reproach that is more proverbial against me throughout this land than any other, it is that I dare postpone the good of the whole country under a false and demoralizing Administration, to the rights and interests of mankind under the laws of eternal truth and justice. Sir, I am not to be deterred from giving an honest vote by any fear of the party with which I act going down. I have a different idea about parties going down. I have a different idea about men going down. They are not thrown down by false analogies.

The honorable Senator has referred to a great statesman, now dead, who, for a large portion of his life, led the vanguard of the army of freedom—of freedom in the Territories, of freedom in the States; and who, on the great day when the contest came to a decisive issue, surrendered that great cause here in his place, and derided the proviso of freedom, the principle of the ordinance of 1787. The Senator considers this analogous to my case, because here I think five thousand soldiers not too many, and he thinks five thousand less just enough. That is all. If the question was, whether one hundred thousand should be the standing army, we should both be against it. If the question was whether it should be five thousand, we should both vote in favor of that number. There is no principle in this dispute. It is a question of the application of great principles.

Now, I may say for myself, in regard to this point, that having had a sense more profound, perhaps, than others have conceived, for twenty years of my life, that it belonged to somebody to restore the equilibrium of freedom, which was depressed in the scales held by this Government so as to give Slavery a preponderating balance, I, with as much power and ability as I have, have devoted myself to coöperate with the honorable Senator, and all others who might engage in that great and beneficent enterprise. I knew, Sir, that there would be times when I should have to stand alone. I saw him stand alone; and I think the first ally who came to his side here was myself, which meeting could not be accomplished until one great State of the Union had been revolutionized, so as to produce a combination in favor of his purposes and mine. I knew that I should have to stand alone; I have stood often alone; but I have never complained of it, and I do not now. I knew that in standing alone in this cause I exposed myself to a danger which easily besets the reformer; and that danger is, that the sense of injustice, the sense of isolation, will make him sometimes unjust, unwise, partisan and factious. The danger of every reforming party is the danger of seeking to build itself up by drawing in false, spurious and collateral issues, having nothing whatever to do with the main question. I am sorry to say, but I must say it, that my experience has only shown that there was, in the position which I have occupied, an exposure to this great danger of being beset to cut down this measure of the Administration here; cut off the head of this appointee of the Administration there; defeat the Administration on this appropriation for a railroad; defeat the Administration upon this measure of organization; cut off the supplies of the clerks in some of the departments; refuse to give to those who will not vote for your measures and your policy your support for measures to which they may be attached.

I determined, knowing that I was exposed to this danger, that with the grace of God I never would be found wanting in my place to assert and maintain my principles, and the measures and policy which were to carry them out; and on the other hand, that when I should retire from the Senate, there should be no man living who could charge that I had ever given a vote influenced by passion or prejudice against the interests, and fame, and honor of my whole country. If I have not been unsuccessful, I have done this. That is just what I am doing now, and the result will be just the same when we reach the end of this matter.

I remember that an excellent friend, half a dozen years ago, solicited me to lend my aid and my name to the organization of the American Party, because it was necessary to give success to the principles of freedom which otherwise would be lost without it. "Well," I said, "suppose I should, what would be gained?" "Well, then, your cause would prevail, and you yourself would be elevated to a place," much higher than I dare speak of. "But," said I, "that movement is ephemeral; it will last only to-morrow, and how is the party to be relieved from the consequences of the falseness of its position then?" "Oh," said he, "we will look for you to do that." I was to lead them in and I was to lead them out!

I have but one word more to say, and I shall not detain the Senate. I am very sorry that the faith of the honorable Senator from New-Hampshire is less than my own. He apprehends continual disaster. He wants this battle continued and fought by skirmishes, and to deprive the enemy of every kind of supplies. *Sir, I regard this battle as already fought; it is over. All the mistake is that the honorable Senator and others do not know it.* We are fighting for a majority of Free States. There are already sixteen to fifteen, and *whatever the Administration may do—whatever anybody may do—before one year from this time we shall be nineteen to fifteen. If that is so, what danger are we exposed to?* It is that the Free States will, nevertheless, go for Slavery. If they will, that is a matter that we are not to help in this way. I do not believe that either. *I think it is simply a question whether the Administration shall surrender and grant freedom to Kansas, under the Constitution of her choice, or whether they shall break their necks in resistance to it.* The result is precisely the same in either way; and I come to my conclusion, notwithstanding I am so unfortunate as to differ from my honorable friend, that it is the safest side to vote the men and the money to save the lives and property of the American people.

INCREASE OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* improves the occasion of its twenty-first birth-day to indulge in a retrospect of the progress of New-Orleans during a score of years. It says:

"Our city, within this period, has increased its own numbers 60 per cent. in spite of all the adverse circumstances which have, from time to time combined to depress and retard it. It has spread over twice the area which it then occupied. Swamps have been drained off, avenues opened, whole lines of streets built up, stores and warehouses, bearing the burdens of the mighty West, which sends its teeming products down, increasing in quantity and value every year, stand where the cotton press or the shanty stood, on the outskirts, or where the river ran, in those days, and along the embellished streets tall churches and public buildings rise as monuments of our increasing wealth as a city."

THE ARMY IN UTAH.

Letter from an Army Officer not at all Despondent.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The following spicily written letter from an officer of the army of Utah, runs in a more cheerful vein than we had anticipated from the dolorous accounts reaching us less directly. It gives a better idea of the real condition of the army than many more elaborate accounts, simply because it is written to a dear friend, with an entire freedom of comment on men and things. We are reluctantly compelled to suppress some remarks concerning Colonel ALEXANDER, which, as the letter was not intended for publication, might involve a betrayal of the author's confidence on our part. It is sufficient to say that the opinion prevails at Fort Bridger, as well as here, that had Colonel JOHNSTON held the command of the advance column, it would have wintered in Salt Lake City.

CAMP SCOTT, (near Fort Bridger,) U. T.,
Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

I should not wonder if you should see in the papers, before two months, letters calculated to produce the impression that this Army is in a suffering condition. Let me tell you beforehand that such is not the truth, and that the prospect is very flattering that it will not be the case; but that when the Winter campaign is over, we shall find ourselves in one respect, and only one, like Mr. CLAY's slaves—"fat and sleek." *The supply of clothing*, so far as I can learn, *was only deficient in two articles*—shoes and stockings. But this defect has been cured by the Quartermaster's purchasing the stock of the suttler, and that of one or two merchant trains, now here, which were freighted with goods for the Salt Lake trade. Col. JOHNSTON has laid an embargo on these trains; so that the enemy is likely to suffer some inconvenience, as well as we, in consequence of his deviltry. You will probably also see it stated that we are on short "grub." This can hardly be considered a true presentment. The flour element of the ration has been reduced five ounces (leaving the daily allowance to each soul, as also to every person without a soul, and entitled to subsistence, thirteen ounces,) but the beef component was at the same time raised eight ounces, the other items remaining as heretofore. This reminds me of a little matter it is as well to mention. We have had *no salt* for a month or more, so that as regards that item of the ration, "heretofore" must be considered inapplicable. But most of us don't miss it much now. It is well enough, used in moderation, when we can get it; but not being able to get it, at this present, for a reasonable price, we have made up our minds that we can do without until we go in to Salt Lake City, which will be before we can receive supplies from home. And we have also arrived at the conclusion that "to do without salt" is one of the things for which we covenanted when we undertook the expedition. Doubtless the reopening of the campaign will find us *fresh* and vigorous. This little slip-up of the subsistence department is a high-flavored (not with salt) joke. One of the best departments in our army organization—with a gentleman and a soldier at his head—may he live a thousand years, and be embalmed when he dies—with gentlemen filling its grades. This subsistence department of our army, always ready, always prompt, obliging and kind beyond what we could reasonably expect if we did not know it, seems to have thought that sending salt to Salt Lake City was like "sending coals to Newcastle," and sent only what was thought sufficient to carry us to the festering city, but it sent salt kettles to manufacture the article when we should get there, never anticipating the blundering operations which have resulted in anchoring us here, a little more than a hundred miles from the briny waters. It is so seldom the department is caught napping, that we can hardly ever find cause for being querulous with it, but this joke is magnificent; we have "got" the department very "low," and most of us would rather do without the salt than the joke. That salty joke will never "lose its savor"—it will always be fresh. Again, in this salty or saltless connection; some days ago several persons (Mormons) arrrived in camp, having some pack animals laden with sacks of salt. They came from BRIGHAM YOUNG, and brought an impudent letter from him to Col. JOHNSTON. It would seem the old traitor had learned that we were out of that generally considered necessary article salt, (no longer a necessity with us,) and seized the opportunity to smuggle spies into camp. I can give *him* credit for being actuated by no other motive. The substance of his letter I have heard, as regards the salt, was that it might be received as a gift, or paid for, at the option of Col. JOHNSTON. Well, what do you suppose the Colonel did with it? You will guess, of course. He rejected it with scorn, to his everlasting honor, be it said, and, I am informed, sent back a *verbal* message to Ex-Gov. YOUNG, in substance, that he could hold no correspondence with, and accept no courtesies from rebels and traitors. The men who brought the salt were ordered to take it back, and were told (and again I but state what I have heard in camp) by Col. JOHNSTON, that as they had come into his camp under a misapprehension of the true state of affairs, he would give them safe conduct beyond his outposts, but that hereafter if they, or others of them, came into camp they must come under the protection of a flag, or he would hang them on the first tree they came to. I apprehend that when this is related to BRIGHAM YOUNG, he will come to the conclusion that he is no longer dealing with an apple woman.

FROM KANSAS.

Gen. Calhoun—The Election—Jack Henderson—Habeas Corpus—Kickapoo—The Land Office—Gen. Whitfield, &c.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican:

KICKAPOO, K. T., Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858.

Gen. CALHOUN has returned to Weston, accompanied by Judge CATO, Colonel ISAACS, Ex-Sheriff JONES, and other leading citizens of Kansas. He was escorted to Lecompton and back, by Major GRAHAM and party troops. On arriving at Lecompton a subpœna was served upon him, to attend the examination of JACK HENDERSON, at Lawrence. He declined to recognize the authority of the judicial officer who issued it. Shortly after he was arrested by attachment, but he immediately petitioned Judge CATO for a *habeas corpus*, and was promptly discharged.

He then proceeded to count the votes cast at the late election, all of which had been returned except those of the "Delaware Agency Precinct," which have since come in, with a Democratic majority of 379, carrying the Democratic ticket for State officers, and a Democratic majority of *one* on *joint ballot*, in the two Houses of the Legislature.

The Representative return, as I have received it from high authority, stands as follows:

	House. D.	House. R.	Senate. D.	Senate. R.
Doniphan County	4	—	3	—
Atchison	—	4	—	—
Leavenworth	8	—	3	—
Brown and Nemeha	—	1	—	1
Calhoun and Potawottomie	—	1	—	1
Jefferson	—	2	—	1
Marshall	1	—	—	—
Riley	—	1	—	—
Johnson	4	—	2	—
Lykins	—	1	—	1
Lynn	2	—	1	1
Bourbon	2	—	1	—
McGee, Dorn and Allen	1	—	—	—
Douglas	—	5	—	2
Anderson and Franklin	—	1	—	—
Shawnee	—	2	—	1
Weller and Coffee	—	1	—	1
Woodson, &c	—	1	—	—
Breckenridge and R.	—	1	—	—
Davis, &c.	—	1	—	—
	22	22	10	9

Not less than 2,000 votes for State officers, given under the Stanton Territorial law, were disregarded in the count, as they were not given under the constitutional provisions, and no restraint was possible to be exercised over them. General CALHOUN, confining himself strictly to his ministerial functions, received only those returns which bore the unequivocal impress of legality and constitutionality upon their face. I cannot give you the exact vote for State officers, but the majority, though not large, was decided. This I give upon the same authority whence I received the above returns.

From the inclosed certificate it would appear that strenuous efforts had been used by the Republican Party to change the result, even by means of personal coercion. Mr. GARNETT, one of the Judges of election, testifies to an arrest of himself, and of his having, whilst in durance, received propositions to that effect, but I refer you to the certificate:

Territory of Kansas, County of Johnson: Before me, SAMUEL SALTERS, personally appeared THEODORE F. GARNETT, who, being sworn, says that on the 11th day of January he was arrested in Leavenworth County, under, as it was said, a warrant, and taken to Lawrence by an armed body of ten or eleven, and, while he was under arrest, a proposition was made to him to make a new poll-book, (by some one of the Free-State Party in Lawrence, and he thinks by a man named EWING,) which poll-book should be made out so that General CALHOUN would receive it, which deponent, being in durance, told him or them he supposed would be all right.

THEODORE F. GARNETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 18th day of January, 1858. SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. P.

The following certificate of the Judges and Clerks would show the returns to be indisputable:

Territory of Kansas, County of Leavenworth: The undersigned, Judges and Clerks of the election for State officers and members of the State Legislature, held at the precinct known as Delaware Agency, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1858, do hereby certify that the returns made by us of said election, are correct and genuine, and that any statement made by any person as to the vote of said precinct can only be determined as to its truth or falsity by a reference to said returns made by us as managers and clerks of said election, at said precinct.

ISAAC MUNDY,
THEODORE F. GARNETT, } Judges.
JAMES C. GRINTER,

W. C. WILLSON, } Clerks.
JAMES FINDLEY,

Territory of Kansas, County of Johnson:—Before me, SAMUEL SALTERS, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the County and Territory aforesaid, personally appeared ISAAC MUNDY, THEODORE F. GARNETT, JAMES C. GRINTER, WILLIAM C. WILLSON and JAMES FINDLEY, who, being sworn, depose and saith that the foregoing statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of January, A. D., 1858. SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. P.

JACK HENDERSON, who was arrested more than a week ago and taken to Lawrence, has, through counsel, petitioned Judge LECOMPTE for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which, I learn, will be issued to-day, and he will be brought to Leavenworth for examination.

Several of the parties who have been arrested are pursuing legal remedies for redress.

Suits have already been instituted against the Marshal and his securities, as I learn from one of the counsel prosecuting. I understand that Gen. LANE is reading to the public letters from Mr. PARROT, urging him to keep up the agitation, and maintain the position of the Topeka or Lawrence Legislature, and to persevere in his course of resistance to the Democratic Party; that he would be sustained by any amount of money and munitions, and any number of the people of the East; that he had conversed with the Eastern Representatives in Washington, and was assured by them that everything would be supplied which was necessary to achieve the supremacy of the Republican Party in Kansas. I can scarcely believe this true in full, but it has been told me by a gentleman of high respectability, who says he heard LANE read the letters. Mr. PARROT can set himself right, if he has been misrepresented.

Kickapoo continues quiet. A company of soldiers have been guarding the Land-Office for more than a week past, and no disturbance of any kind has occurred.

Escape of Jack Henderson—The Fraudulent Returns from Delaware Crossing—Assassination of Stover.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 25, 1858.

I had the equivocal honor of an introduction to this person two or three days since. He is a tall, thin man, with light hair and a fiery red beard. "Why, HENDERSON," said a gentleman who "happened along" just then, "I'm surprised to see you here under such circumstances," (in the custody of an officer.) "Yes," was HENDERSON's reply; "I am rather surprised to find myself here. *But then I presume they wanted me principally for a witness in the case.*"

But the bird has flown. On Friday night HENDERSON escaped from his guard, mounted a fleet horse that was in waiting, and has not been heard of since. Early the next morning, news arrived here through the Pro-Slavery journal of Leavenworth, and other sources, that the missing returns from Delaware Crossing, as amended by HENDERSON, had turned up, making that precinct give a Pro-Slavery majority of 395. This count gives Leavenworth County to the Pro-Slavery men, elects their State ticket, furnishes them with a majority of one in the Senate, and *ties* the House. Had this news come in before HENDERSON's escape, he would have been guarded more rigorously, and would not, I think, have left Lawrence alive. A large party of Leavenworth boys are now scouring the Delaware Reservation, in pursuit of him. If they are successful, they will be very likely to make short work with him.

There has been a great deal said about the assassination of STOVER, of Wyandotte, for several days past, but it has been impossible until now to obtain accurate information about it. Reports have been industriously circulated that he was attacked from political motives, because (by counting all the frauds) he was a Pro-Slavery Senator elect from Leavenworth County, under the Calhoun swindle! The truth is, that he himself has stated, repeatedly, that he believed politics had nothing to do with the cowardly assault which was made upon him. The most plausible report in circulation about the matter is, that it was the result of an old quarrel about a woman.

The circumstances of the attack were these: STOVER was returning from Lawrence on horseback, and alone. Late at night, when within three miles of Wyandott, he was passed by another horseman, who suddenly wheeled around when a few yards ahead of him, and asked, "Are you SAM STOVER?" He replied, "Yes; I ought to know that voice." The other answered, "Whether you do or not, you are the man I'm looking for," and instantly shot him with a Sharpe's rifle. The ball passed through his face, mutilating him shockingly. The assassin escaped. STOVER survived for several days, in great suffering, but the latest report received here is that he died yesterday.

CRAYON.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Movement of the Clergy for the Observance of the Sabbath.

The following resolutions, which were adopted at the meeting of the Clergy, of which mention has already been made in our columns, set forth the objects of the movement, and commend them forcibly and eloquently to public attention and favor. They were drawn by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS:

1. *Resolved*, That, should influences now at work in effecting the progressive desecration of the sacred day, meet with no adequate counteraction, travel, traffic and labor, news-vending, frivolity, intemperance, profligacy and riot must continuously and rapidly encroach upon the authority and hallowed repose of the Christian Sabbath; and that, by the influx of foreign immigration upon our own shores, should this new element be left unevangelized, and by the reaction of European travel upon the character of our own people, the Sunday of Vienna or of Paris—a very carnival of dissipation—may insensibly supplant amongst us the time-honored, orderly and devout Sabbath known to our forefathers; and that such *desecration* has long increased, is now increasing, and should be withstood by all peaceful and Christian methods.

2. That the day of holy rest, to a land bearing the Christian name, and to a Republic based on equal rights, has the highest CIVIL WORTH. Man needs it, *physically*, as a season when Labor may wipe off its grime, and breathe more freely after the week's exhaustion, and when Care shall slacken its hold upon the frame and the heart. Man needs it, *morally*, to rise by its aid out of engrossing secularities and materialism to the remembrance of his spiritual interest, his final account, and his eternal destiny. *Toil* needs it to rescue its share of rest, and its season of devotion from the absorbing despotism of Capital; and *Capital* needs it, to shield its own accumulations from the recklessness and anarchy of an imbruted and desperate proletariate, and to keep its own humanity and conscientiousness alive. The *State* needs it, as a safeguard of the public order, quiet and virtue; human laws becoming, however wise in form, effete in practice, except as they are based upon conscience and upon the sanctions of eternity, as recognized voluntarily by an intelligent people; and God's day cultivating the one and reminding us of the other. And in a *Republic* more especially, whose liberties, under God, inhere in its virtues, the recognition—freely and devoutly,—by an instructed nation,—of God's paramount rights is the moral underpinning requisite to sustain the superstructure of man's rights; and without such support from religion,—not as nationally established, but as personally and freely accepted,—all human freedom finally moulders and topples into irretrievable ruin.

3. That, as to its RELIGIOUS VALUE, this day of sacred rest has the strongest claims, upon all Christians, however differing as to its true origin, and whether they trace it back to Eden, to Sinai, or to the Saviour's tomb, as finding there its real commencement. They need the observance of the day, as the season of their assemblies and ordinances, and as furnishing one great bond of their fraternal communion. In its relations to this world, the Church requires it to conserve and to extend its religious influence and as the channel of a yet wider evangelization. In its relations to the heavenly world, the Church needs it for its collective prayers, intercessions and thanksgivings; and that thus it may embody the image and enjoy the antepast of the endless rest to which it aspires in right of Christ's victory, on this day consummated, over Sin, Death and Hell. And the God, who is the Giver of all time, never having surrendered to ordinary uses this His own reserved season, the infraction by man of God's claims here is ingratitude, attempting robbery and perpetrating sacrilege, as against a Bounteous and Sovereign Creator.

4. That, as REMEDIAL MEASURES against the evils invading us—apart from all present appeal to the civil statutes which guard the quiet enjoyment of the day by a Christian people—Christians, generally, are called, in the way of conference, coöperation and personal example, to protest with patient and earnest consistency against the varied and widely-diffused encroachments which threaten the demolition of the Christian Sabbath; and to diffuse, in tracts and volumes, their best testimony for the institution; and that pastors are especially summoned, by the times, to present from the pulpit the rights of the Sabbath, and its bearings not only upon the cause of truth and piety, but as well also upon the interests of order, thrift, health, morality and freedom; and that the faith which hails in the Giver and Guardian of this day, the Legislator and Owner of the Universe, may well expect His ultimate and unfailing benediction upon all prudent and kindly endeavors to assert the interests of man and the claims of God in this great question.

5. That the Committee already acting in this matter be requested to give early and careful attention to the question how far and in what relations legal protection should be invoked, and that they be urged to press upon the various evangelicel churches their denominational responsibility in this matter and the power of existing church organizatians to defend the Christian Sabbath.

6. That PRAYER to Him who rules the nations and sways all events and hearts at His will, should justly inaugurate, shape and sustain all our efforts in behalf of His own day; and that, looking thus unto Him, we may trust to see Sabbaths again becoming to a grateful and adoring people what He proposed to make them—"A SIGN BETWEEN ME AND THEM,"*—the pledge and mutual bond between the Father in Heaven and man—His pensioner, and subject, and child, upon the earth;—"A SIGN" of hope, duty and consecration on the one part, and of pardon and fatherhood on the other;—and "A SIGN" of blessed remembrance and of unending communion as between both, training men for and lapsing itself into the rest of the Celestial Sabbath and the glories of the Beatific Vision,—"the Sabbatism that remaineth for the people of God."

*Ezekiel xx, 12.

Lola Montez on Beautiful Women.

Hope Chapel was thoroughly crowded on Wednesday night, to the last inch of its capacity and a little over, with an audience, among whom were many fashionably dressed ladies, attracted thither by the fame of LOLA MONTEZ and her renowned lecture on "Beautiful Women." Immediately she appeared on the rostrum, she was greeted with a burst of applause, and her eyes and dress became the objects of much attention. The former were large, black, brilliant, piercing, and the latter was white lace, chastely and tastefully embroidered. In a clear, silvery-ringing voice, the lecturer commenced her discourse. The last and most difficult task imposed upon Psyche, she said, was that of descending to the lower regions to bring back part of Proserpine's beauty. Having obtained it, she placed it in a box, whose lid, when she returned to earth, the inquisitive goddesses opened, and found only vapor therein. In attempting to deal with the subject of woman's beauty, she (LOLA) painfully felt that she had to deal with that vapor of Psyche's. It was so difficult to determine what beauty was, or to find any standard for it. What was beauty at Paris was not so at Constantinople. The standard was different in different countries, so that what was deformity in the United States would be considered beauty in Pekin. The poet COWLEY had said:

"Beauty, thou wild, fantastic ape,
In every country dost thou change thy shape,
Here black, there brown, here tawny, and there
white."

In China plucked eyelids and miniature feet were admired, while in Patagonia they had a most Polyphemus style of beauty. VOLTAIRE said—Ask a toad what is beauty, that which is most desirable, the *to kalon*, and he will answer you, probably, his female, with two large round eyes, projecting out of a little head, and with a brown, striped back. Ask a negro, and he will point with delight to the greasy, black skin, thick lips and very flat nose of his adored. In many countries corpulency in woman is the essential point of beauty. It was from the common, admired shape of his countrywomen that RUBENS delighted in an odious plumpness. He always gave me, said LOLA, the notion that no woman could be graceful in his eyes, unless she weighed three hundred pounds. His very Graces he always painted fat.

Red hair, the lecturer continued, had fallen in our days into disfavor, but in the time of good Queen BESS it was all the fashion;—so much so, that the Scotch Queen MARY, though she had beautiful black hair of her own, wore red fronts, in deference to the fashion, and to the red hair of the Queen of England. CLEOPATRA was read-headed, and the Egyptian ladies even now have a passion for imitating her yellow locks. The celebrated order of the Golden Fleece was instituted by the Duke of BURGUNDY in honor of a fair, frail Court beauty, renowned for her yellow locks.

I can remember the time, said the lecturer, when, in studying English, how surprised I was to find, in Mr. HUME's essays, that there was nothing beautiful or deformed, desirable or hateful, but as it was made so by our own minds, arising out of human attributes and affections. She had since so far agreed with Mr. HUME as to find the greatest difficulty in her mind to settle on any standard of female beauty. Even CANOVA—the great CANOVA—had sixty women to sit to him for his "Venus." How, then, could we point to any one woman as a standard of beauty? Again, ZEUXIS, when he painted his "Helen," had six Grecian virgins to design from.

But, though there was a difficulty in settling the standard of beauty, there could be no doubt about its power over the constitutions and institutions of mankind. Beauty had unsettled empires, shaken thrones, troubled dynasties, and even Republics. The poet TASSO said that beauty and grace were the arms of woman, and ARIOSTO said that after the gods had given all to man, there remained for poor woman only beauty—the most, added the lecturer very significantly, the most victorious of all the gifts. Even the dear old blind poet testified to its power in his description of Helen. When she showed herself on the walls of Troy the aged Priam forgot his cares, and the weapon of Menelaus fell to her beauty, and his arm grew nerveless. Heavens! that a face should so bewitch a soul, and all that's great and Godlike in it!

But, after all this, where are we to detect this especial source of power? Sometimes in a dimple, or beneath the shade of an eyelid, or beneath the tresses of a fantastic, simple curl. The lecturer said she once knew a nobleman in Europe who used to try to emancipate himself from the thraldom of beauty by saying "it won't last—it cannot last," and indeed beauty will not last. It has its date, and it is the penalty of our nature that girls must fade and become weazened as their grandmothers before them. The wearer of a hundred hearts, in the very zenith of her beauty cannot obtain a patent for her charms; let her select them from all parts of the world—let her be another Helen, and have a box wherewith to repair them, yet must she travel that same road where all the withered leaves do lie.

From her own observations, she would say that, as a general thing, we must go into the ranks of the nobility to find the most beautiful women of Europe, and of these the nobility of Great Britain would bear away the palm, not only from Europe, but from the rest of the world. In calling to mind the lovely forms she has seen there, she chiefly remembered the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, a large and magnificent woman—a natural Queen—the paragon and type of all that was beautiful in the aristocracy of England. Then there was Lady BLESSINGTON, that marvelous woman, at whose feet kings and nobles worshiped, and who was so beautiful that in Italy they called her La Diva—the Goddess. The present Duchess of WELLINGTON is considered one of the ornaments of the Court of Queen VICTORIA, but she has no intellect or animation; she is as beautiful as a piece of sculpture, and as cold. The lecturer alluded to the three ladies of the Sheridan family—the Hon. Mrs. NORTON, celebrated on this side of the Atlantic for her beauty, her poetry and her misfortunes; Lady BLACKWOOD and Lady SEYMOUR, who was crowned queen of beauty at the celebrated Eglinton tournament.

The women of France, said LOLA, are not generally beautiful, but they are *so* charming! How well a French woman understands the art of pleasing! She seems to forget herself in pleasing those around her; she understands so well what tact is; and if every woman understood that, we should have a petticoat Government all over the world. France, however, was not without its beautiful women; there was Marquise DE LA GRANGE, Madame DE CASTELLAT, who is rather of the Italian type, and the Empress EUGENIE, who is handsomer than them all. All the portraits of EUGENIE greatly exaggerate her size, for she is rather a short woman. Before her marriage to the Emperor she was a great admirer of the celebrated pianist, LEWIS GOTTSCHALK, who, since in America, has carried away the hearts of half a million of girls, without being himself touched by any one of them.

The members of the Royal family of Russia are among the most beautiful women of Europe. In Turkey, there are very few beautiful women. The standard of beauty there is one of unwieldy fat, and no woman is considered a Venus who is not a great load for a camel's back. The Turkish lords of creation feed their ladies on pounded rose-leaves and butter to make them fat. They treat them as Americans treat their geese—stuff them to increase their size. If there are any ladies in New-York weighing from three to four hundred pounds, let them at once proceed to Constantinople, where they will find a ready market for their charms. Through the courtesy of Sir STRATFORD CANNING, she, LOLA, obtained admission to the Sultan's Harem, where she went about as she pleased, and saw the Sultan's wives, denominated the lights of the world. She found that these lights of the world were five or six hundred monsters of fat. If the American Plato, the celebrated RALPH EMERSON, were to see them, he would exclaim, "What quantity!" There was not a single beautiful woman in that vast accumulation of pounded rose-leaves and butter.

The charms of the Asiatic women were not great. The Bengalee women were very good from 11 to 16; at 20 they become old and haggard as an American woman at 60. In Italy the women were dark, fiery and bright as the sky that bends above them. A true Italian woman is a type of grace, beauty and love. The women of Italy have nothing to employ them but love and lots of intrigue; and when they are old they get up Platonic love scrapes. They have one great reason for excuse—their own husbands neglect them, and the wife looks abroad for what should satisfy her affections at home. She, the lecturer, was inclined to believe that that rule holds good in more countries than Italy. FONTENELLE describes woman as a creature that loves. It is as natural for a woman to keep loving one object, as for flowers to give back their aroma to the sun and air. This is a mighty lesson for husbands. Gentlemen, if you please, if you would have your homes hold no other hearts than yours, see that your hearts are always found at home.

From the times of PHOCION and ALCIBIADES, the beauty of Greece has been the ideal dream of the poet, painter and sculptor. The statues of her matrons and virgins, in their loose and gracefully-flowing robes, enchain us to this very day. The invasions of the Goths and Vandals made it necessary for the Grecian women to assume a more repulsive dress—hair tight-braided and robe shortened, as for flight. Thence we come to the farthingale and coiffure of the Middle Ages, when, as in the time of the HENRYS and the EDWARDS of England, and of CHARLEMAGNE of France, the dress of woman made her appear as in a perfect state of siege. There were such circumvallations of whalebone, iron and steel about her, that a man had only time to discover it was a woman that passed him, when she had gone clean out of sight, or when he was informed by some papa or brother that that huge, moving castle contained a woman in it.

Of woman, when she begins to get old, the lecturer said it was pitiable to see her striving to retain the fashions and frivolities of youth. There was nothing more melancholy to contemplate. Let her rather, as she advanced in years, resemble a Madame DE SEVIGNE, than a NINON DE L'ENCLOS. Still, wrinkles may be warded off. ST. EVREMOND has told us that a woman's last sigh is always for her beauty. There is a sort of sorcery prescribed in the form of cosmetics, to preserve the charms of perpetual youth, but if they were condemned in Madame's fashion, they would [illegible]

The three great charms to perpetuate beauty were temperance, exercise and cleanliness. By temperance was meant moderation at the table, and in the enjoyment of what the world calls pleasure. A lady will soon lose her charms by a course of inordinate eating, drinking and keeping late hours. By exercise, she meant not that exercise which the beauties of New-York take between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon in Broadway, but such as English ladies take in their thick shoes, when they walk for hours together for the benefit of their complexion. Cleanliness was the last receipt for the preservation of beauty, and to every woman a bath should be as indispensable as her looking-glass. When I was in Paris, said LOLA, bathing in milk was all the fashion, and every beauty who could afford it, indulged in that delicious bath every morning, until there became a great scarcity of milk for domestic purposes, but the Argus-eyed Police soon found that the servants sold back the milk which their mistresses had bathed in, which was retailed to the tea and coffee drinkers of the metropolis. It was not the less true that while fashionable women were literally swimming in milk, thousands had to dispense with it altogether. Tepid water and bran were the great beautifiers of the skin, and if the ladies would only take six baths of it, they would thank her (the lecturer) for the information. The French ladies, she said, were now accustomed, on going to bed, to bind their faces with thin slices of raw beef to improve the brilliancy of their complexions. It was noticeable that butchers' complexions were always brilliant, but what a sight for a lover, to behold the face of his beloved done up in a sandwich, and bound up in a white napkin! White satin masks were also used by French ladies on going to bed. Every lady, *un peu passé*, uses them. A good plan for unprotected females to adopt, for no burglar would ever think of coming into the house.

In conclusion, the lecturer said, it had been her good fortune to see all the beautiful and fashionable women in all the gilded halls of the world, but she had never seen one in whom beauty could atone for a coarse mind, and a frigid, uncharitable heart. Woman that she was, she never saw a woman at once beautiful, noble, amiable and charitable, doing good to her fellow-creatures that she met along her daily path, without wishing that she were a man that she might marry her.

LOLA was loudly cheered as she retired, and was again called forward to receive the plaudits of the audience.

Commemorative Service.

On Wednesday evening a very interesting and crowded service took place at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church in Twelfth-street, of which Rev. Dr. JNO. N. MCLEOD is pastor, to commemorate the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his connection with that church and people.

After appropriate introductory devotional exercises by Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, the letter of a Committee, and their address upon the presentation, the previous evening, of a valuable testimonial, was read; and next, the reply to that communication.

Rev. Dr. MCLEOD, then addressed the assemblage upon the commemoration which had brought them together.

His remarks were founded on a passage in the first book of Samuel, 7: 12, "God's help remembered." He observed that 25 years, a full quarter of a century, formed a large proportion of the life of man, and he who has passed that number as the pastor of a Christian congregation has given the best of his days to the service, and incurred a sum of responsibility whose consideration is oppressive and almost overwhelming. The past and the future are but links of the same chain. The Doctor sketched the organization of the first Reformed Presbyterian Church, dating from 1797, in which special reference was made to the closing scenes of the life of the father of the speaker, the late Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER MCLEOD, senior pastor. The church had never been without a pastor since 1801, when the first senior pastor was installed, and the two pastors have been father and son. The church consisted of only 127 persons in communion when the present pastor took the charge. There are now three congregations, where formerly there was but one, and the number of persons in communion at the present time in the first church alone is 471, and in the three churches, collectively, 854. More than 2,500 lectures and discourses have been given during the years of the present pastorate. This, exclusive of the other and ordinary charges of a numerous church and people. The changes which have occurred were not without interest, especially in the history of other cotemporaneous churches. The Doctor reviewed the progress of missions, of civilization, and of the church generally, during the past 25 years, and concluded with hortatory remarks and thanks suitable to the occasion—referring pointedly to the handsome testimonial then before him, which had been presented the previous evening at his house.

This testimonial consists of a valuable silver salver, with a check for $600. The salver is thus inscribed: "Presented to Rev. JOHN N. MCLEOD, D. D., with $600, by the first Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, as a testimonial of affection to their pastor, and commemorative of the completion of the 25th year of his pastorate. New-York, Jan. 14, 1858."

After singing the 115th psalm, the benediction closed the services.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 2132, 2620, 976, 2769, 1825, 528, 424, 2638 113, 2418, 2467, 1663, 1228, 1084, 1363, 2427, 2426, 2425, 2001, 2745, 1805, 1850, 2038, 2892, 2232, 2177, 2815, 2762½, 2776, 2846, 2871, 2264, 2261, 2770, 2868, 2769, 2734, 1514, 1714.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 128 to 131, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 101, enumerated cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 43, 62, 111, 112, 113, 119, 120, 121, 131.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 365, 366, 307, 365, 369, 370, 1052, 371, 372. *Part II*—Nos. 310, 336, 340, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 380, 381 to 386.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 528, 26, 27, 28, 29, 272, 418, 116, 415, 530, 540, 556, 558, 559, 561, 263, 181, 478, 1225, 428, 429, 430, 434, 435, 451, 490, 567, 474, 40, 472, 504, 277, 523, 288, 432, 505, 447.

☞ A meeting of the Bar has been called by several distinguished members of the profession, for Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Superior Court, to take into consideration the propriety of some action to obtain better accommodations, or to improve the present accommodations of the Superior Court.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

DEFAULT—ENGAGEMENT OF COUNSEL—ABSENCE OF PARTY.

Christopher R. Robert et al. vs. *José A. De Mora.*—This cause was called in its order on the day calendar, having been duly noticed for trial by the libelants. The respondent's proctor sent word that he was then actually engaged in the trial of another cause in the Superior Court, and requested the Court to postpone this cause till a later day. The Court declined to do this, and the libelant took a decree in his favor by default. Thereafter the respondent's proctor applied to have the default opened, stating the further fact that his client was absent from the United States at the time, and he could not, in justice to his client, try the cause in his absence.

Held by the Court—That this last fact supplies a scintilla of right in support of the application. The personal absence of a party arising from casualty or mistake, without laches on his part, will be adequate reason for affording him relief from the consequences of his default when no other loss is thereby occasioned to his antagonist than a temporary delay in the suit.

But the standing rules of Court in relation to the trial of causes are an important part of the law of remedy, and cannot be arbitrarily varied or withheld. And the Court cannot allow the voluntary election of any counsel between two classes of duties on his part to stay the proceedings which he was expected to oppose in one Court until he can dispose of similar obligations calling him into another.

It must accordingly be understood that the mere absence and engagement elsewhere of counsel on one side in a cause which is moved to hearing on due notice by the opposite party, affords no just reason for the Court to suspend the standing rules and to refuse to allow the moving party to take his judgment.

Motion granted on payment of costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr& Benedict; for respondent, Mr. Lord.

SALVAGE—PILOTAGE—QUANTUM MERUIT.

William A. Johnson et al. vs. *The Bark Cerere.*—This was a libel for salvage. The libelants were the owners of the pilot-boat *Mary and Catherine*, and on April 1, 1856, were cruising about 15 miles from Montauk Point and 250 miles from New-York in search of employment; they fell in with the *Cerere*, a Sicilian bark, bound to Boston, and spoke her. She had been at sea a long time and had received injuries by storms, and it was desirable for her cargo—which was partly perishable—that she should reach port as soon as possible. The evidence as to what transpired when the bark was spoken was conflicting. Two of the libelants went on board and took charge of her to bring her to New-York—the pilot-boat towing her—and when near the port a steam-tug was employed and the vessel brought in in safety.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence the libelants did not assume the character and authority of salvors when they went on board the vessel, but left her master and crew to understand that they had taken her in charge as pilots only. If they undertook to rescue the vessel and cargo as salvors, and regarded the vessel as crippled and inadequate to be navigated into port by herself, it was their duty to have made their assumption of that character clearly known and to have made the nearest practicable harbor with the vessel and not to have exposed her to a voyage of two hundred and fifty miles.

That it must be presumed that the master of the bark acquiesced in the employment of the pilot-boat, and also of the tug.

That the services rendered were neither definitely pilotage nor towage. They were a combination of both applied to a vessel where not improbably both would be requisite in unpropitious weather.

These services may properly be compensated by a *quantum meruit* having relation to the value of the vessel and cargo and the hazard to which they stood exposed, and such reasonable compensation as the sum of $600 besides the expense of the tug and pilotage.

Decree therefore for libelants for $964 and costs.

For libelants, Mr. Morton; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

THE POLICE DISMISSALS.

Richard Gambling vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—This case came up yesterday on the *certiorari*. The facts are already well known. Mr. Field, on behalf of the defendants, moved to dismiss the writ. He contended that it was not a writ of right, but a discretionary measure, and should only be allowed by the Court in matters of great importance. This was not such a one. The decision in this case could decide none of the important questions involved in this litigation.

The *certiorari* could only bring up the record, and only jurisdictional questions could be considered. There were two proper methods of trying these important questions. A *mandamus* to the Board to restore the men, or a suit by the men for their wages. Again, even if the decision on this *certiorari* be against the Board, they have only to give notice again to the men and discharge them after another trial. There are some 600 cases similar to this on the calendar, and as this decision would decide nothing, they should not be allowed to remain and encumber the calendar to the exclusion of other business.

Mr. Sherwood replied that he had chosen this method of bringing the case before the Court on mature deliberation, as being the best and cheapest method.

A Jury will be called at an early day to decide the facts in some of these cases by a special verdict, that the legal principles involved may be applied without embarrassment.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

WRIT OF ERROR IN THE SHEPHERD ARSON CASE.

The People vs. *James Shepherd.*—In yesterday's TIMES we gave a notice of an application made by the counsel of Shepherd (sentenced to be hung on Monday next for the crime of arson) for a writ of error to take the case before the General Term, Supreme Court. Yesterday his Honor rendered a decision granting the writ, which necessarily acts as a stay of proceedings, so that Shepherd cannot be executed on the day designated.

James Barnes vs. *A. B. Johnson.*—Settled all the amendments allowed, except 1 and 16.

Annie Jordan vs. *Geo. C. Jordan.*—Judgment of divorce granted. Allimony $8 a week.

TRIAL TERM.

A SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY LOST IN A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

Wm. Hendrickson vs. *George Beers.*—This is a rather singular case. The defendant keeps a gambling-house at No. 96 Prince-street, into which the plaintiff went to play at faro. Before he left he lost the sum of $1,700. He now brings a civil action for the recovery of the amount.

The answer sets up that the defendant has settled the claim with the partner of the plaintiff, and had received a full release therefor.

There is also a criminal suit against the defendant, brought by the plaintiff, and he is now under bail of $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

The People, ex rel., Augustus Wheatley vs. *Nathaniel Kelly and Catharine Kelly, his wife.*—This was a proceeding, by writ of *habeas corpus*, to obtain a repossession of the wife and child of the relator. On the part of the latter it was alleged that his wife was detained by the defendants, who stand in the relation of sister and brother-in-law to her. In their return, they denied any coercion, but said that the wife had been at their house, coming and going as she pleased, and that her husband had inflicted physical violence upon her. The lady herself was produced, and the Judge had a private interview with her. His Honor then said that he had found that she was under no restraint, and that she was free to go where she pleased.

The husband had an interview with his wife, and the Judge a private conversation with the lady's mother. The result did not transpire, but the parties left the Court-room together, the lady leaning on the arm of her counsel.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—FEB. 4.

Before Justices Osborn and Welsh.

The Court was opened at the usual hour. There were 42 cases on the Calendar,—25 prison cases, two suspended cases, twelve bail cases and three charges of disorderly conduct. Of these, 15 cases were adjourned and 8 dismissed at the request of the complainants. The rest were disposed of in various ways.

Barney Farrell, a very small boy, two fond of the sweets of life, in an evil hour plucked a jug containing a quart of molasses, value 15 cents, from the counter of Frederick W. Barton, No. 206 Smith-street, and made off with it (Feb. 2.) The youngster acknowledged that he did it, with tears in his eyes. *Judge Osborn*—How old is he, Mr. Beale? *Little Boy*—(Sobbing)—I don't know how old I am. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—He says he don't know how old he is. His father and mother don't know he's here. *Judge Osborn*—Where does he live? (No answer.) *Agent S. P. D. Society*—Where do you live, my son? *Little Boy*—Down in Water-street. *Judge Osborn*—Let him go back till Saturday.

Catherine Anderson was an old offender. Gotlieb Hill and his wife were going through Church-street at midnight, Feb. 2, when Catherine went up to them and committed an unprovoked assault upon them. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—We find you guilty. You've been here too often. We sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.—The prisoner wept very audibly, and was taken into prison by the officers.

A complaint of petit larceny was preferred against Jose Macadley. Bradley Osborn, master of the schooner *Empire*, lying at Pier No. 14, East River, charged him with stealing (Feb. 1) a box of adamantine candles worth $10. Officer James Twaddle, of the Fourth Precinct Police, arrested the prisoner. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—What did you do it for? *Prisoner*—I stole it for another man. *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary three months.

Henry Leary was charged with stealing (Feb. 2) a pair of boots worth $2, the property of Patrick Moran, No. 97 Roosevelt-street. The charge was substantiated. *Judge Osborn*—How old are you? *Prisoner*—Eighteen, Sir. *Counsel*—He's going to sea, he says, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Yes. *Counsel* (to the prisoner)—You're a sailor, ain't you? *Prisoner*—Yes. *Counsel*—I just asked that question; I knew him in his better days. [Laughter.] *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary 4 months.

Francis Maruck had committed an assault upon officer George Ferguson, of the Fourth Precinct Police, Jan. 30. The officer told his story. Counsel interrupted him. *Officer*—Hold on; let me get through; I didn't club him; he's got a large family, I understand, and he's a respectable man, and— *Judge Osborn*—Well, you wan't to let him off—that's the amount of it. *Witness*—Yes, Sir, if— *Judge Osborn*—That'll do; (to prisoner) you're discharged. *Judge Welsh*—By the intercession of the officer; he's got a bone in his pocket, I suppose.

Samuel Pavley was accused of stealing a book worth 50 cents from Russell Wells, No. 308 Broadway. He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Adrian Mairo was charged with assault and battery. John W. Somerindyke, a constable, went to serve a legal process on the prisoner, (Jan. 30.) He levied on some chairs and tables and other personal property under a chattel mortgage, which had been regularly foreclosed. A witness for the defendant said he owned the property which was levied on; the defendant was his agent, and probably acted with too much zeal. *Counsel*—He didn't hurt you much, John, did he? *Complainant*—I wouldn't let him hurt me; I wouldn't let him hurt me. *Judge Osborn*—(After consultation)—Discharge him.

John Briggs, familiarly known in the Fifth Ward as "Jack Briggs," was brought to the bar on a charge of assault and battery upon Isabella Stanley, No. 54 Leonard-street, (Jan. 10.) She said he struck her a violent blow in the face, gave her a black eye and knocked her down. *Judge Osborn*—Briggs, there doesn't appear to be any extenuating circumstance in this case. *Prisoner*—This woman called me violent names; otherwise I shouldn't have acted as I did. *Judge Osborn*—That's no excuse for striking a woman. If it had been a man, it would have been a different thing. We find you guilty, fine you $50, and send you to the City Prison for thirty days.

James Kelly was placed at the bar and John O'Brien took the stand. O'Brien kept a store at No. 9 West-street. At about 2 o'clock in the morning, (Jan. 31,) he said some one threw missiles at his house, breaking some windows; he went out to protect his premises, and Kelly threw a glass tumbler at him; it did not hit him. *Judge Osborn* (to the prisoner)—What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—Well, I have got witnesses here to prove— *Judge Osborn*—Well, fetch 'em up. *Prisoner*—To prove that I was going by the house quietly.—Witnesses for the defence said they saw Kelly that night, but did not see him do anything. One witness said he knew who threw the tumbler at O'Brien, and it was not Kelly. Officer Davis arrested the prisoner. *Judge Osborn*—Well, there's too much doubt about it to convict him; discharge him.

Dora Friedlander was sentenced to the City Prisoner for 10 days, for stealing (Feb. 2) a piece of beef from Charles Ebel.

John Kelly was charged with an assault and battery on a boy named Adam McGuire. The case adjourned to Saturday. *Judge Welsh*—(to the complainant)—Come here on Saturday, my son.

The case of Frederick Seaman, charged with an assault and battery on John Miller, was also adjourned to Saturday.

John Horan was arraigned on the accusation of Hugh Monahan, who charged him with assaulting and beating him, (Jan. 27.) *Witness*—I met him in the street, on Avenue A. and I said, "How are you, Johnnie? How about the little bill you owe Mr. Brockway?" and he said—— *Judge Welsh*—Well, did he strike you? *Witness*—Yes, Sir; he asked me to go and take a drink, and we went into a place, corner of Seventeenth-street—— *Judge Osborn*—What did he do to you? *Witness*—He struck me and made my nose bleed; I was covered with blood; and that wouldn't do, he arrested me and brought me up to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, and when we got there I arrested him and brought him in.—A witness for the defence said the parties had an altercation, and clinched. *Judge Welsh*—Did you see any blood? *Witness*—Not a scrape, or a ha'porth, yer Honor. *Judge Osborn*—Because the complainant said he was covered with blood.—The prisoner was discharged.

At 10½ o'clock the Court adjourned.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair request, and are now held at $5 75@$5 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bags, at 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔, indicating a pretty brisk and buoyant market. Other kinds are selling slowly within our range: Java, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8¾c.@11c.; Jamaica, 11¼c.; Maracaibo, at 10¼c.@12¼c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¾c.@8¾c., ₱ ℔. Sales transpired in Baltimore yesterday of 5,150 bags Rio Coffee, at from 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔.,—reducing the stocks in first hands to about 42,000 bags. The market closed firmly and buoyantly.

COTTON—Is less active, but is stiffly held. Sales have been reported of about 1,000 bales, including Middling, at 10⅝c. for Upland, and 10⅞c. for Orleans, ₱ ℔.

DRY GOODS—A more general inquiry prevails, especially for staple domestic goods, which are held with somewhat greater confidence. There is not much disposition to force sales, in anticipation of the regular requirements of purchasers. The supplies are ample and are well assorted. The local jobbing trade are buying to a moderate extent, and the orders from country dealers are increasing, especially for goods adapted to the markets of the South and South-west. Many purchasers are securing stocks through the auction rooms, where goods are obtainable on easier terms than in private. Yesterday we reported a large auction sale of domestic and foreign goods. To-day, 1,160 cases Portsmouth Lawns were disposed at auction. The prices realized fell considerably short of the expectations of factors. The extremes for the 1,200's were 7¾c.@8¾c., but the principal sales were effected at from 8¾c.@8¾c. The currency for such last season was 10c. The 1,400's were mainly sold within range of from 9c.@10c. Last season they commanded 11¼c. The results were not satisfactory to the producers of the goods. The offering embraced the entire product of the Portsmouth and Pacific mills up to Feb. 1. The Portsmouth mills, which manufacture the cloth, have ceased operations, and will not resume before the month of June. The Pacific Company do all the printing, and have only some 300 cases more to print this season. Last season 2,000 cases of goods were produced in the same period. These facts were made known at the commencement of the sale, but they did not seem to influence the bidding, though the attendance was unusually large, and comprised many of the leading local dealers, as well as several buyers from Boston and Philadelphia.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased at easier prices. Sales 10,800 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 10@ 4 20
Extra State	4 25@ 4 45
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 10@ 4 25
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 75@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 530 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 10@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern continues in slack demand at languid rates. Sales 550 bbls. low mixed to very choice extra at $4 45@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at drooping prices—$3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, yet steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour. $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no really new feature. Small lots only have been sold, including Southern, at $1 40 for choice White, $1 20 for do. Red, and 75c. for badly damaged, ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier, cheaper, and decidedly brisker. Sales 48,000 bushels new crop at 63c.@66c. for Yellow, and 65c.@67c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Sales have also been reported of small lots of Rye at 70c.@71c., and Barley at 75c.@77c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 38c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, last week:

Flour, bbls	7,202	Barley, bushels	4,519
Wheat, bushels	98,600	Oats, bushels	3,076
Corn, bushels	5,418		

Stock of Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, Feb. 1:

Flour, bbls	62,506	Barley, bushels	18,883
Wheat, bushels	385,917		

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at 60c.@70c., cash, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The demand is fair, and prices are firm.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c; crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—The market continues quiet, and prices are generally nominal. Scotch pig, $23@$25, cash, $25@$27, 6 months' credit; English Bar, $52 50@$55 for common, and $52 50 for refined, usual terms, ₱ ton; English sheet, 3¾c @4¾c.; Russian Sheet, 1st quantity, 11c.@11¾c., ₱ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ₱ M.

LEAD—Appears quiet at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 37½ ₱ 100 ℔s.; Bar, 5¾c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ ℔. Old Lead, 4¾c., cash, ₱ ℔.

LIME—Rockland: 66c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is more active, chiefly for New-Orleans, and prices are firmer. New-Orleans, 25c.@27c.; Porto Rico, 20c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 18c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba at 16c.@19c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 44c @44½c., cash, ₱ gallon. Resin is in moderate request at former rates.

OILS—Exhibit no important change.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and tending downward. Sales 340 bbls., in lots, at $15 50@$15 60 for Mess, and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in lively request, and is worth 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔. Lard in moderate demand, at easier rates. The transactions since our last embrace 200 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef is salable and steady; the transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams. $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales 600 tcs., in lots, mainly at $3@$3 56¼ ₱ 100 ℔s., the market closing very firmly.

SUGARS—Are heavy and languid, with more offering. Sales 600 hhds., including Cuba at 5¾c.@5¾c., and New-Orleans at 5c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔.; with 200 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at $4 31@$5 81 ₱ 100 ℔s.

TALLOW—Prime is in demand at 10¾c., and is generally held at 10¾c. cash, ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 270 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@21c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were moderate at our quotations: For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4d.@5¼d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 ℔s.; Bark, 17s. 6d.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. HOFFMAN & Co. sold, by auction to-day, the ship *Anglo-Saxon*, (1,150 tons, five years old,) at $19,000.

The *Daily Avalanche* is the odd title of a new paper started at Memphis, Tenn.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* ended its twenty-first year on the 25th ult.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Moses Taylor*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution of the Legislature of Iowa was presented by Mr. JONES, Senator from that State, instructing its Senators and requesting its Representatives to oppose the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to ascertain whether the Government of Turkey contemplated sending an officer of their Navy to this country, and what testimonials of respect would be proper. The Committee on Printing were instructed to make inquiries relative to printing done in the last five years by the Washington establishments, other than that ordered by Congress. The French Spoliation bill was reported, and made the special order for two weeks hence. The Indiana contested election case came up, but gave way to the Kansas question, which was debated with considerable warmth until the adjournment, which did not take place until a late hour. Mr. DOUGLAS asked immediate consideration for a resolution calling on the President for information touching the number of votes cast at the various elections in Kansas, with the reasons for rejecting votes cast on the 4th of January, etc., but objection was made, and it was laid over. The House was engaged nearly all day in the consideration of the case of J. D. WILLIAMSON, arraigned for contumacy in refusing to testify before the Tariff Investigation Committee. Mr. WILLIAMSON, on being interrogated in the usual manner, submitted an answer in writing, in which he expressed his determination not to answer the Committee's questions unless he should think proper; but towards the close of the proceedings, apparently becoming alarmed at the prospect of the penalties pending, he asked leave, through Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, to amend his answer, and expressed his willingness to respond in writing as the Committee might direct. It was finally agreed that he should have leave to submit an amended answer to-day.

Notice was given in the State Assembly yesterday of intention to introduce upwards of twenty new bills for various purposes, in addition to those already entered upon the first steps of legislation. At this rate the present Legislature will rival the last one in the bulk of business skimmed over—for it can hardly be anything else. A great many matters of interest in this locality are to be acted upon.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *Cahawba* we receive later news from Havana. The Havana papers publish a manifesto from SANTA ANNA, dated at Tuarbco, New-Granada, in reply to the charges made against him by General PILLOW. The manifesto is decidedly amusing—for, not content with simply denying that he ever received a bribe from General SCOTT to accept peace, SANTA ANNA enters into a lengthy laudation of himself, which is very characteristic of the Mexican hero. One piece of information we certainly gain from this manifesto—at its date, Jan. 8, SANTA ANNA was in New-Granada, and not in Havana, as many supposed.

General WILLIAM WALKER, Colonel FRANK ANDERSON and others were on Wednesday indicted by the Grand Jury of New-Orleans for a violation of the Neutrality laws, and held to appear on the fourth Monday in April for trial.

The Board of Aldermen received a communication from the Comptroller last evening, in relation to the unlicensed ferry from the Battery to Staten Island. The Comptroller states that the bridge and other arrangements for the ferry landing were placed there by GEORGE LAW, who is the contractor for the Battery Enlargement, for the avowed purpose of having a place to dress the stones for the Battery wall; but, instead of having been thus used, it had been used for a ferry-landing. The lease, he has been informed, could be sold for $3,000, but if he should proceed against the Ferry Company, he believes he would not receive the cooperation of the Common Council. An interesting report was received from the Committee on Assessments, and laid over, in relation to prices paid for fencing vacant lots during the reign of Commissioner FUREY. A Committee was appointed to arrange for the reception of Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

The Standing Committee on Frauds, of the Board of Aldermen, met again yesterday, and continued the investigation of Mr. CONOVER'S reports of frauds discovered in the Street Department. Additional confirmatory evidence was received, which closed the Fifty-fourth-street case. The Fifty-second-street case was to have been continued, but it was reported by Mr. TAYLOR, of the Assessments Bureau, that the assessment roll had been stolen from the office since the former meeting, so the Committee adjourned to Monday next.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday. Mr. PERIT'S resignation as a member of the Board was accepted in secret session, where, also, several appointments were made. Mayor POWELL and Mr. STRANAHAN had a warm discussion in the open Board in reference to the appointment of a person named WOGLOM as Inspector for the Fifth Precinct of Brooklyn. His appointment was urged by Mr. STRANAHAN, and opposed by Mayor POWELL, who said that he was not only incompetent for the post, but had been appointed patrolman and sergeant, and permitted to hold both offices without being required to perform the duties which legitimately belonged to either. Mr. STRANAHAN retorted by saying that he knew several captains of Brooklyn whose qualifications were infinitely below those of Mr. WOGLOM, who had been Alderman of his Ward. The whole subject, on motion of Mayor TIEMANN, was laid over. General NYE disclaimed, in very emphatic terms, any knowledge of a proposed gift from the subordinates of the Department of a house and lot, and he said he hoped he would be man enough to refuse it.

The Geographical and Statistical Society held a meeting last evening at the chapel of the University, and were addressed by Dr. D. R. MCCARTY, upon China. Dr. MCCARTY has resided at Ning Po since 1843, and evinced great familiarity with his subject as he treated of the social customs, language, and agriculture of the Chinese. He exhibited several models of agricultural implements, specimens of writing, writing materials, &c.

A preliminary address by Mr. WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., on behalf of the Trustees of Columbia College, and an address on Chemistry by Prof. JAY, a new member of the faculty, were delivered to a large and appreciative audience last night at Mozart Hall. The inauguration of others of the newly-elected Professors is to be celebrated by similar addresses during the coming fortnight.

Dr. BELLOWS delivered before a very fair audience, last night, at Clinton Hall, the second of his course of lectures on "The Cause and Treatment of Pauperism."

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society held a long session at their rooms yesterday, which continued without adjournment from 4½ to nearly 9 o'clock P. M. When the majority resolutions of the Committee of nine were adopted at the meeting held last week, a member of the Revision Committee, Rev. Dr. ROBERTSON, intimated that a protest would be entered. Yesterday the members of the Revision Committee sent in their resignations. This produced a profound sensation in the Board, and almost the entire time was taken up in remarks complimentary to those gentlemen and their labors, and strongly deprecating their resignation. Judging from the tenor of the speeches, the event was regarded as of the gravest import to the interests of the society and its operations. A resolution to appoint a Committee of five to confer with the Revision Committee and see if some compromise could not be effected was introduced. Some of the laymen, however, did not seem so profoundly impressed with the event, and thought the Board had overestimated the solemnity of the occasion. The resolutions were finally laid upon the table, and the Board adjourned for two weeks.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the business transacted was only of the ordinary character. MICHAEL MYERS pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and three months. HENRY HERMANN was tried for shooting at FREDERICK BAKER and JOHN LATIMER with a gun loaded with small shot. The complainants, according to their testimony, knocked at the door of the defendant's lager-bier saloon, in the Eighth-avenue, after it was closed, whereupon he opened it, and fired at them. HERMANN'S defence was, that they broke into his place, and put him in bodily fear. The Jury found him guilty of a simple assault. Sentence was deferred. JOSEPH H. REMSEN, a colored man, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and two months.

JAMES SHEPHERD will not be executed on the day appointed, as Judge CLERKE yesterday granted a writ of error to take his case before the General Term, Supreme Court.

The General Markets, yesterday, were more freely supplied, and were more active for Flour and Corn, each of which was obtainable at lower prices. Other kinds of Breadstuffs were quiet and languid. Cotton was in moderate demand at former rates. Rio Coffee and New-Orleans Molasses were in very good request, and were held with increasing firmness. Sugars were heavy, and prices favored buyers. Provisions were somewhat less sought after, and hog products tended downwards. Rice was active and buoyant. An auction sale of Portsmouth Lawns occurred during the day. All the lots offered were purchased, but at low prices. Nothing really new transpired in other branches of business.

Political Movements—Speeches of Senators Seward and Hale.

We give considerable space this morning to a debate, of peculiar interest, between Senators SEWARD and HALE, upon the proposition to increase the standing Army of the United States. The speeches are in themselves able, and upon a topic of marked interest and importance. But they derive additional interest from the fact that the two Senators are both leading and conspicuous members of the Anti-Slavery Party, and that their difference on this occasion was signalized by one of them as a disruption to some extent of party relations, and by the other as an occasion for repudiating all party obligations which would interfere in the least degree with the free exercise of his individual judgment.

Mr. SEWARD avowed his willingness to vote for an increase of the regular Army, provided the troops to be added shall be employed only against the Mormons in Utah, and not against the people of Kansas. Mr HALE replies that the proviso is without meaning or practical effect, because if *new* troops are sent to Utah, just so many more of the *old* force will be disposable for Kansas. Upon this point Mr. HALE is unquestionably right. Any increase of the aggregate force will place in the President's hands additional power, to be used when and where he may consider necessary. If there is no increase, and troops are needed in Utah, they must be drawn from the force already enrolled; and this will necessarily diminish the number available for Kansas. The only practicable method, therefore, of withholding from the President the means of coercing the people of Kansas into submission to his will, is by refusing to increase the military power at his disposal.

Mr. SEWARD had urged that if the added force should be found dangerous, Congress had power to remedy the evil by refusing appropriations for their payment. Mr. HALE rejoined that it would be far easier to refuse the men at the outset. He might have added that it would be far more just. If men are employed, they must be paid;—and the necessity of their employment may just as well be determined in advance as at any other time.

We think Mr. HALE was clearly right in his position upon this subject. But he was just as clearly wrong in making it a party question, and in resting his opposition to the measure upon party grounds. He denounced Mr. SEWARD, not merely or mainly because his views were unsound and because his action would unwisely and injuriously strengthen the Executive branch of the Government, but because it was calculated to embarrass the action and damage the prospects of the Republican Party. He talked about Mr. SEWARD'S imitating Mr. WEBSTER in "laying down his fame and reputation as an offering at the footstool of the Slave power, to find himself used and spurned afterward." He even threatened to abandon the Republican Party, and to make war upon it, as a party "with great professions and high principles, but wanting in the carrying out of those measures which their policy and principles should dictate."

This was all very unwise and uncalled for. Its tendency was to reduce to party dimensions a question which ought to be discussed and decided upon far higher and broader grounds. Mr. SEWARD met it by an open and bold repudiation of any regard for the party relations of the subject. He would not govern his conduct by any considerations of success or failure to any party. He declared it to be his purpose so to act upon all questions that might come before him, that ten years after the close of his public service, "no man living should be able to tell from the record whether he belonged to one party or the other." "No, Sir," said he, "*I know nothing, I care nothing—I never did, I never shall, for party.*" This is taking very high, and for a politician very novel, ground. It is unquestionably the position of honor and essential to the highest usefulness; but it is one which few men, while in active and aspiring public life, have ventured to take. Mr. CLAY, with all his power and influence, could only take it at the close of his long career, and when all aspirations or hopes of the Presidency had disappeared. Mr. WEBSTER never took it, but was galled and fretted by the bonds of party to the day of his death. The tyranny of political partisanship in this country is far more absolute and relentless than in any other free country in the world. Talent, honor, rectitude,—the highest endowments and the loftiest ambition,—are held by it in complete and permanent subjugation.

Another position taken by Mr. SEWARD in this debate, will strike the public mind with no less surprise. He declared his belief that the battle between Freedom and Slavery, for ascendency in the Federal Government, was already over. "Sir," said he, "I regard the battle as *already fought*: it is over. All the mistake is that the honorable Senator and others do not know it." In spite of anything the Administration or anybody else might do, the ascendency of the Free States, nominal and actual, he considered already secured. Nothing could possibly prevent a Free-State majority in both houses of Congress,—and that, he believed, would ward off all the dangers to which we had been exposed. The only open question in regard to Kansas was, whether the Administration should yield freedom to the people of Kansas, or be destroyed in resisting it. In either case the practical result would be the same.

It is easy to see in these positions and suggestions, hints and indications of an essential modification, if not an entire reconstruction, of existing political parties. Mr. SEWARD evidently anticipates that the party divisions of the future Will turn upon other questions than those which have hitherto engaged the public mind.

The Attempted Assassination of the French Emperor.

People of all shades and sections of opinion have been pretty unanimous in their condemnation of the late atrocious attempt upon the life of the French Emperor, at Paris. MAZZINI'S gospel of assassination has not only made no converts that are likely to advance his cause, but has been indignantly repudiated by every man in Europe and America, whose voice could render it any real service.

Those who love Italy most wisely have over and over spoken out, trumpet-tongued, against the propagandism of the poniard. Those who hate her rejoice in their heart of hearts over every one of these futile attempts to build up the temple of Liberty by the aid of foul and base crimes. Discontented great and little men, anxious to get rid of their enemies, but wanting in both the faith and patience without which no triumphs can be wrought for any principle whatever, have ever, since the world began, been trying to get mankind to place stealthy murder in the category of lawful means, and have not as yet succeeded. People are generally glad to hear of the disappearance of tyrants, but they will not have them disappear by assassination. A thousand years ago the world probably looked a little more to results, and less to means than it does now; but, now-a-days, a victory, to be complete and lasting, must have been won by fair play. Public opinion exacts a certain amount of homage to loyalty and morality, even from fighting-men. It has no objection to two nations murdering one another by wholesale in open battle, but it won't allow of poisoned wells. MAZZINI has lived long enough, one would think, to have perceived that no nation can, in this age, either regenerate itself, or deliver itself, in total independence, or complete defiance, of what other nations think of it. If he believes half what he preaches about the "solidarity of the peoples," he cannot suppose for a moment that any decent Frenchman or Englishman, with the inevitable prejudices created by the possession of a conscience, and of a tolerable education, will "consolidate" with a people which thinks it right to carry out its political schemes by cutting the throats of its enemies unawares. It is all in vain to tell them that it is only in certain cases that cold-blooded murder will be resorted to. Who is to decide when the remedy is necessary? Will not each individual always be judge and executioner in his own case?

We have already expressed our reprobation of the last "splurge" of the Italian party in Paris, in sufficiently strong terms. We feel quite certain that the periodical recurrence of these wretched butcheries of innocent people will, in the long run, make the very name of Italy a hissing and a reproach amongst the nations. But there is another side to the question, which must not be overlooked. Assassinations for political causes are not isolated facts. They are the symptoms of terrible social disease—the natural and unavoidable results of despair and bad treatment. We shall not be able to put them down by preaching against them. People know well enough already that they ought not to murder. The moral wrong of the thing has been sufficiently expatiated upon. The best way to diminish crime is to remove as far as possible the motives which impel men to commit it. The Italians have exhausted completely all the ordinary and recognized means of escape from intolerable suffering. They have tried waiting, and a century of it has brought them no relief. They have tried remonstrance, and this has ended in their being gagged. They have made appeals to the sympathy of other European nations, and have been met either by barren expressions of good will, or promises of aid which were only intended to deceive. England and France both encouraged them in their course in 1848, and then England abandoned them, and France actually took part against them. Sardinia precipitated herself into the Russian war, by way of laying them both under an obligation, and the only result was that Count CAVOUR enjoyed the barren honor of a seat in the Congress of Paris, and that France and England made a farcical demonstration against the King of Naples in 1856. Every legitimate remedy having been tried in vain, Europe now tells the Italians to be patient and hope, which is as much as telling a horse, dying of starvation, that if he will be good enough to live he will get some grass.

When there is no remedy provided for intolerable wrongs, desperate men will take the law into their own hands, and administer justice in their own way. As long as the English law in Ireland left the wretched tenantry at the mercy of their landlords, the people that were wicked occasionally shot the landlord's agent. When the police don't do their duty in the West, the mob does summary justice upon malefactors. In troublous times, an Austrian subaltern has little scruple in inflicting a hundred blows of a stick upon the first man he finds in the street after dark, let him be ever so innocent. The justice of revenge and of desperation is of necessity wild and ill-regulated. When men can neither grumble nor fight loyally and manfully, they will, sooner or later, assassinate basely and cowardly. It is all nonsense to call upon the Lombards or Venetians to rise *en masse* and drive out their oppressors at the point of the bayonet; and no one knows it to be nonsense so well as those who advise it. They have neither arms, leaders, organization or military habits, and they are watched by a garrison of two hundred thousand men. It would be nearly as sensible to tell them to build a large war navy and bombard Trieste. The natural consequence of this utter deprivation of all legitimate means of action is of course to tempt them into the employment of illegitimate means. Men who have been long brooding over intolerable wrongs are not apt to be very scrupulous as to how they right themselves. The great French nation itself did not deal very tenderly with the aristocrats in '93. It is deplorable that human nature should be capable of being exasperated up to the point of being tiger-like in its vengeance; but those who denounce it should at least have first done something to provide other means of redress.

Our Street Pavements.

The world is not yet in its dotage, as many persons suppose, and judging from the innumerable things it has yet to learn, it would be safe to assume that it has not yet even arrived at that sagacious age when the process of cutting eye-teeth commences. We may very justly pride ourselves, it is true, upon having invented the steam-engine and the electric telegraph, and discovered that turtle soup is better than Spartan black broth; but there are still so many things to be learned which are still essential to our comfort, that we think the world will last some years longer, until we become better acquainted with the possibilities of human attainments.

One of the most important arts which we have yet to learn, in this City at least, is the art of street-paving. School boys, perhaps, will say that the art of street-paving was known in the days of the Roman Emperors, and even when Persepolis was in its prime; but their mode of pavement might have been adapted to their necessities; it would not answer to ours. They had no omnibuses, nor gas-pipes, nor fire engines in these remote times; and the wear and tear of their streets would have been nothing in comparison with ours. But, let the case have been as it may with the ancients, it is very certain that we moderns have never yet had the ingenuity to invent a tolerably good system of street paving. Here in New-York we suffer more from the want of a suitable pavement than from almost any other municipal disorder. Our streets are not only badly paved, but even the business of paving them is a source of frightful corruption. All sorts of experiments have been tried, and enormous sums have been squandered in the attempt to hit upon some plan which shall secure the end desired. Among the vagaries which the City indulged in was an attempt at a wooden pavement but a few years ago. Finding that granite blocks and cobble stones were not hard enough to resist the wear of omnibus wheels, an experiment was made with wooden blocks. It may sound incredible to some very young persons, but there are plenty of us who remember when Broadway was actually paved with blocks of wood. It is a strange story to tell, but it is perfectly true. After trying a good many other kinds of pavement the "Russ" was at last adopted, the costliest that had been ever tried, and was supposed to be perfect: The Russ, it must be conceded, is a capital pavement, but it has one very serious defect: Horses cannot stand upon it. It is very smooth and firm, looks well to the eye, and is easily kept clean. But as horses cannot travel upon it, it is worse even than the primitive cobble stone, which is the most defective of all pavements.

Our Common Council is now seriously engaged discussing the best methods of making the Russ pavement passable. Various plans have been proposed, all of which would be very costly, and none of them at all effective. There is one plan which the Common Council have never adopted, and which, we will venture to suggest, might be found efficacious. Let them appoint a commission of practical engineers, of men who have made the subject of road-making and street-paving a study, and act in conformity with their advice—as they would do if they wanted to build a bridge or a viaduct. Our streets are now paved at haphazard, and without any system or plan—the only object ever kept in view being the profit of some contractor, or Aldermanic jobber. In one street we find a pavement of iron; in another, cobble stones; in another, the small, loosely-laid Belgian blocks, and in another, huge, square blocks of granite.

Now, of all these various pavements, there should be somebody competent to decide which is the best, and that, whatever it may be, should be adopted. If there can be no improvement made upon the old cobble-stone, let us stick to that; but before we come to such a conclusion, it will be safe to consult with competent advisers, for the subject of street-paving is one of immense importance to the interests of our citizens, and the Common Council are bound to avail themselves of all the light that can be had in reference to it. There is no lack of experienced scientific engineers among us, who could, if they were called upon, we have no doubt, suggest vast improvements in our methods of street-paving, and, perhaps, invent a new system which would not only secure the object which is so much needed—a perfect street pavement—but also save the City a large amount of money annually.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN VIRGINIA AND FRANCE.—The Richmond *Enquirer* is extremely jubilant over the "success" of Mr. PRESTON in establishing a line of steamers between the port of Norfolk in Virginia, and Orleans in France. The long-desired "direct trade" with Europe has at last been consummated, in the imagination of our Richmond cotemporary, and nothing now remains to be done but to build a few railroads, a few steamships, and drum up a few large capitalists, importers and travelers, and this whole scheme will be completed. Lacking these trifles the splendid dream of direct trade is *un fait accompli*. "The French Company," says the *Enquirer*, "has done its part, and now nothing remains but for Virginia, and those of her sister States of the South who are interested in establishing direct trade," to do their part, and the thing is done. Happily for this brilliant project, the proprietors of the Collins line of steamers, unable to bear the continuous losses of running their magnificent ships in the direct trade between Liverpool and New-York, are very desirous of selling them in reasonable time. The Virginians should buy them at once and put them on the line between Norfolk and Orleans. There might be some difficulty in getting to Orleans in consequence of a lack of water, but a trifling difficulty of that kind might be easily overcome, if there is only confidence in the projectors of the scheme. The *Enquirer* says:

> "This may seem to be an over-sanguine speculation. But we would ask of those who shake their heads in distrust, what is to prevent it but a want of confidence and enterprise on the part of our own people? Where are the obstacles to be overcome, but in the timid doubts and apprehensions of the South itself—aye, of Virginia herself?"

So there are doubters, even in Virginia, notwithstanding Mr. PRESTON'S arrangement with the Paris and Orleans Railroad Company.

Webb, Washington and Napoleon.

Every Grecian remembers how the "dreadful wrath" of Achilles, the direful spring of woes unnumbered to the hosts of Greece, was at last silenced by the death of his friend Patroclus, and how the hero, released by this intolerable injury from his self-imposed restraint, rushed forth to battle and vengeance, and to victory. And many who are not Grecians will recollect how the lion-hearted Richard of England, in his sable disguise, rode carelessly about the lists of Ashby-de-la-Zouch till he beheld the youthful Ivanhoe near to falling beneath the blows of a triad of enemies, when, with sudden spirit, he charged to the rescue, and, astonishing the mind of Athelstane the Unready, with one tremendous blow, with another smote the gigantic Front-de-Bœuf like a very ox to the earth.

To these conspicuous examples of sluggish heroism biding its time and awaiting a wrong or a foeman worthy of its arm, a third must now be added. The illustrious editor of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, like another Black Knight or a modern Achilles, has leaped from his privacy to save the threatened fame of WASHINGTON and to vindicate the assaulted character of NAPOLEON III. When a misguided gentleman of this City permitted himself to claim for his own father, as the secretary of WASHINGTON, almost all the compositions, and quite all the glory of the Father of his Country, WEBB at once rebuked that frantic assumption by a final reference to his own personal experience and domestic life. Foreseeing, perhaps, the dreadful hour in which some Brown or Jones, as yet unborn, might assert a hereditary right to the renown of WEBB, he threw off the reserve for which he has long been distinguished, and openly confessed that he, himself, had often condescended to employ the services of a secretary in shaping thoughts by himself alone conceived. That question of course was settled at once and forever.

But another knot has been tied in the popular mind worthy the unraveling skill of the same celestial hand, and again the champion descends into the arena. Certain wretched persons, it appears, who fear neither Heaven nor man, emancipated penny-a-liners, mad for a sensation, have dared to originate and to publish a story reflecting upon the character of NAPOLEON III., and averring even that the actual Emperor of the French is no NAPOLEON at all, but merely a Yankee impostor, BOWEN by name, who was a boon companion of the son of HORTENSE during his life in this country, who was as like to him as is any pea to its brother, and who assumed the Prince's name when that ill-regulated individual fell dead one night in a disreputable place in Broome-street. No reader of MARRYAT'S novels, who remembers the touching history of Chuck the boatswain, afterwards known as Count Shuckson, can doubt the possibility of such an occurrence as this, and it must be plain to every one that a tale so stamped with probability, and in every circumstance so well fitted to command the assent of all ingenuous minds, must, if it be suffered to pass current uncontradicted, eventually result in destroying the hold of NAPOLEON III. upon the sympathies of France and of Europe, if it does not also alienate him from entirely the affections of his wife and the regard of the whole deceived and outraged family of the Bonapartes. The statesmanlike eye of the editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* has seized at once the fearful possibilities of the case, and this last invention of the *Mazzinisti* and the *Rouges*—more pregnant with mischief than a hundred infernal machines—was yesterday demolished, destroyed, and torn to ribbons by that personage. "As a friend of LOUIS NAPOLEON during his residence in New-York," General WEBB assures the world that the actual Emperor was at that time a most "dignified, reserved and uncommunicative person, mixing only with the oldest families and the most refined society of the City." This, of itself, is eminently satisfactory,—but the blows of Achilles are always *more* than satisfactory. Not only does General WEBB prove that "his friend" abstained, like himself, from all riotous living in Broome-street or elsewhere—he goes further, and proves that he did *not* really die, as falsely averred, in the year "1837." For, "in 1839, when walking quietly down St. James-street in London, "We [General WEBB, that is] heard a brisk [?] tapping on a club-room window, and looking up, discovered the veritable LOUIS NAPOLEON, now Emperor of France, making signs to us to stop. He immediately joined us, and expressed himself anxious to hear from our many *mutual* friends in New-York." Of course, then, LOUIS NAPOLEON could not have died in 1837, as so many might easily have supposed he did. Of course, then, "BOWEN," whom "we" never "knew, saw or heard of," cannot now possibly be seated on the throne of France, unless "BOWEN" was astute enough in 1839 to impose upon General WEBB, which nobody can for a moment believe to be possible. And of course, the peace of Christendom, threatened for a moment by these slanderous assaults upon the whilom friend of General WEBB, may be regarded as reëstablished.

It is our own conviction that the Republic owes General WEBB a private tomb at Mount Vernon, as a just reward for his efforts in behalf of the name of WASHINGTON. But Republics are ungrateful, and this debt will probably never be paid. Emperors, however, have no excuse for neglecting their friends, and nothing less than a Grand Cross of the Legion ought to be bestowed upon a man who has saved France from a dynasty of suspected "BOWENS," and the Third NAPOLEON from a Broome-street burial.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN VERMONT.—An Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Bradford, Vt., on the 26th. PARKER PILLSBURY, C. L. REMOND and others of like stripe were the speakers. The customary recommendations for an immediate dissolution of the Union were adopted.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—Extensive Fire—Manifesto from Santa Anna on the Scott and Pillow Controversy.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK Commander, from New-Orleans *via* Havana, arrived yesterday morning, having left the latter place on the 30th ult.

At Havana business is rather dull. The Opera Company would close about the 10th, when they intended going in the *Isabel* to Charleston.

On the night of the 29th the extensive machine works, saw mill, &c., of LAMBDEN & Co. were destroyed by fire—the loss will be about $20,000, perhaps more. This is the most extensive conflagration known in Havana for many years.

The last accounts of the *Wabash* and Commodore PAULDING were that they were at Key West.

Freights a little more active the past few days for small vessels for the United States, at about the same rates as at last advices. For Europe no engagements for larger vessels. Exchanges the same as last quoted. Sugars dull—Stock 70,000 boxes.

On the 29th, P. M., an English bark bound from Havana to Matanzas, went ashore a few miles from the Moro; the Captain and mate were drowned.

On the 31st ult., lat. 27° 45′ long. 79° 47′, passed bark *Peri*, steering north.

In the *Diario de la Marina* of January 29 we find a manifesto from General Don ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, dated the 8th ult., at Turbaco, N. G., "in vindication of the calumnies against him circulated by the American General PILLOW, as to the means employed by General SCOTT, during the late war, to induce the President of Mexico to accept peace." After opening with some general remarks, SANTA ANNA proceeds to say:

"The American General PILLOW, one of the invaders of my country in 1847, desiring to make political capital at home, in order to gain a seat in the Senate of the United States, some time since published a card, in which, after painting himself as a hero against the Mexicans, he has had the impudence to say that his General-in-Chief at that time had dared to make infamous proposals to me, and that I had stooped to hear and to accept these propositions, the object of which was to terminate the war and celebrate a peace, by means of a miserable pecuniary consideration to be for my personal benefit.

The position of General PILLOW in his own country must be very unenviable, if, in order to reach the height of his ambition, he believes it necessary to resort to the ignoble recourse of inventing a calumny, which is all the more unworthy of a soldier and a gentleman because the distance which separates us assures him of impunity. But without renouncing the right to call him personally to a strict account, when circumstances will permit me to do so, I will confine myself at present to the most indignant denial of this calumny, notwithstanding that General SCOTT—influenced doubtless, by that sentiment which induces an honorable man to be just—has already crushed it in a card which was also published in the United States. Who is there, that, knowing my position in Mexico, the fortune that I possessed, and the elevation of my character,—could even imagine that I should have suffered the humiliation of listening to the proposition of so infamous a transaction as that indicated by Gen. PILLOW! And who, knowing as everybody knew, the hatred which my heart cherished against these enemies of my country, whom I always combatted with ardor and constancy, would have dared to subject me to such an humiliation? Even though a man has given himself up to evil, even though virtue be dead in his heart, the sentiment of justice suffocated, and he resolves to commit a great crime, yet it is even then necessary that there should be some degree of proportion between the magnitude of their crime and the advantages which he expects to realize from it. And even though General PILLOW, in the excess of his gratuitous malignity, supposes me so wicked that I have arrived at the extremity of being traitor to that dear country for which I have shed my blood, and of trading with her independence, which I have gloriously secured with my sword; even then what proportion is there between this crime—the most horrible that my imagination can conceive—and the miserable reward which, according to him, that crime was to earn; especially considering that this reward was to be offered to the man who occupied the most distinguished place in his country, and who was overloaded with the favors of fortune? Does not this single consideration suffice for the sensible man to discover the falsehood which Gen. PILLOW, in the poverty of his imagination, has invented? Neither the vile sum which this man names, nor all the treasures of the whole world, would have sufficed to buy a peace from me. Certainly it was not I who sold a peace for fifteen millions of dollars.* Rather than accept such an infamy—which was less than that which General PILLOW has dared to impute to me—I preferred to abandon my beloved country and my fortune, to seek the asylum of the exile on foreign soil. Did not General PILLOW reflect upon this circumstance? Did he not know that it was sufficient to make any man of a healthy judgment to recognize the falsity and absurdity of his pretended revelation—especially when he had allowed ten years to pass by without saying a single word about it?

Although General SCOTT has already fulfilled his duty in this matter, it is mine to declare solemnly before the face of the whole world, that General PILLOW, in his card referred to, has completely violated the truth in everything he has said in regard to my person; that neither with General SCOTT nor with any other individual of the invading armies which I fought in the service and defence of my country, did I hold any relations either by writing or by intervention of third parties—excepting those official communications which have all been published at the proper time; that, as I have already said, I preferred exile to the celebration of a treaty of peace which would diminish the honor of the territory of my country, notwithstanding the entreaties of many of my countrymen, who, forgetful of their duty, endeavored to convince me that the peace which the Government of the United States proposed and solicited was preferable to the ends of war. This conduct, which should have gained friends and admirers, I am sorry to say, gained for me only hatred and enmity. Conspiracies were hatched against my person and my Government, and I was obliged at the same time to defend myself against the attacks of enemies from without and enemies within.

The Capitol of the Republic being occupied by the invaders, after the ground had been disputed foot by foot, and after torrents of blood had been shed, a new plan of operations was necessary, which I drew up in the city of Hidalgo, one league from the enemy. The first necessity was the establishment of the National Government, and I ordered that it should reside in the city of Queretaro. I, as usual, preferred the camp, and provisionally confided the Government to the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, associating with him two respectable Generals, in order that the affairs of the war might be better administered: but that functionary made no account of these officers, that being the first irregular step which marked his detestable administration.

The invaders defeated me on the field of Penae, after which I received from the Provisional Government, which I had just installed, my removal from the command of the army, with orders to suspend operations, and that the troops should be distributed to the points which were designated. Such a strange and traitorous order astonished me. My desperation and mental conflict made me desire the end of my existence. When I no longer had any doubt of the misfortune of my country, and, profoundly indignant, I was for a moment tempted to march upon Queretaro, and there deal out an exemplary punishment to the town of Huamantla, or near at hand, leaving the theatre of war with disgust, a sentiment which was shared by those brave veterans faithful to their colors and to the Government.

In Huamantla I convoked a meeting of Generals and Chiefs to communicate to them the fatal order which I had received to abandon the field of battle, and to manifest my final resolution to leave the country, in order not to witness the insult and ignomy which I anticipated, conferring the command of the army upon that distinguished General, D. ISIDRO REYES, as the eldest in rank.

I took these measures because I considered that under the circumstances I had no possible alternative. I reflected that if I should march upon Queretaro, there would arise a horrible outcry from those who desired peace at whatever cost; that I would be denounced as ambitious, tyrannical; that the first punishment of the traitors would be called assassination; that in the face of the enemy it was requisite to refrain from creating a scandal of which they would have been too quick to take advantage. Many other things occurred to me, which, for the honor of my country, I did not mention; but at that sad moment they overwhelmed and crushed me.

I therefore accepted my removal, sacrificing everything, even my self love, and retired to the city of Tehuacan, to wait for the passport which I had applied for in order to leave the Republic.

This I at last effected, carrying with me the feeling that I had just been persecuted by the very Provisional Government of Queretaro, also, for the greater disgrace, availed themselves one night, of the invaders to surprise and exterminate me.

The American General Lane, with five hundred invading horse, was charged with the execution of his iniquitous commission, and I escaped from falling a victim to him only by special favor of Divine Providence, to which all the neighborhood of Tehuacan will bear me witness.

The feeling farewell which I addressed to my compatriots before my embarkation, is a still further testimonial of my disapprobation of the prejudicial and ignominious peace which the traitors brought to a head.

It will be seen by the above that there did not exist even a suspicion that I could have agreed to the peace; and much less that I could have sold myself for the despicable sum that Pillow says was my price.

It would not have been necessary for me to note the assent of this enemy of my country—my antecedents and the events to which I refer being as victorious as they are—if vile and bastard Mexicans had not undertaken to back him up, intending, by this means, to throw discredit upon the services which I lent my country in that glorious though disastrous campaign.

They do not even yet appear to be content with the miseries which they made me suffer when they had the audacity to draw up an accusation against me, which the miserable licentiate Gamboa made them sign after my separation from the army, and perhaps at the very moment when they cowardly surrendered more than half the national territory to the United States, casting, by both transactions, reproach and shame upon their unhappy country.

FROM ALBANY.

The Code of Procedure—More Offices in New-York—Bank Officers not to Protest—City Railroads—Notices, Bills, Resolutions, etc.—Railroads—The Manly Art—Express Companies—Elections in Moneyed Corporations, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The entire character of the Code of Procedure is being rapidly changed, under the persistent and rapid assaults of the limbs of the law who are intrusted with seats in the Legislature. Hardly a day passes that we do not have at least a brace of bills "to amend the Code of Procedure." We had three yesterday, two to-day, and to-morrow a half-dozen more may be reasonably looked for. Year by year one and another of these insidious innovations have been ingrafted upon the main branch, until the original stock is as checkered and incongruous as a politician's history. The legislators that raised the first commission must by this time have realized the imprudence of which they were guilty. Had they waited a few years, until the present race of jurist legislators had sprung their pin-feathers, they would have been spared a world of thought, study and digest, which was wasted on the code.

IN THE HOUSE

There were some bills presented that will naturally arrest attention.

Mr. Winne has one to authorize the County Clerk, Surrogate and Register to appoint such number of Clerks in their respective offices as they may think necessary, and the Board of Supervisors may sanction. The salaries of any Clerks thus appointed not to exceed $1,200 per annum. The Deputies in those offices and the Deputy Clerks of the Courts to receive salaries of $2,000 per year. This bill might be made palatable with an amendment making County Clerk and Register salaried officers, and restoring to the public treasury the enormous fees which are received now by the gentlemen holding those positions. Without such a compromise, it seems hardly credible that the people of New-York would tolerate the increased expenditure which the original measure contemplates.

BANK OFFICERS NOT TO DO THEIR OWN PROTESTING.

Mr. Hanford has introduced a bill prohibiting any bank officers from protesting checks or drafts for non-payment. Cannot the gentlemen from Kings rig some purchase which will restrain Bank officers from that ungentlemanly habit of demanding payment. That practice is growing exceedingly inconvenient. If he will adopt this suggestion and give it binding force, I think he can count on my undivided support for the joint propositions.

THE CITY RAILROADS

Will please notice the following provisions of a bill introduced by Mr. Seeley, of New-York, and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Section 1 requires every city railroad forthwith to pave the space between the tracks and a space two feet wide each side of their track, with the Belgian pavement.

Sec. 2 imposes a forfeiture of charter and franchises for a neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of Section 1.

Sec. 3 makes it the duty of every Railroad Company, once in each day, to carry away any offal or garbage that may be placed on the sidewalk of any street through which the line of said road may run. Also, once in each week, to sweep the streets through which they run.

Sec. 4 imposes a fine of $25 a day for each day's neglect to remove offal, and $100 a week for each week's delay to sweep the streets.

Sec. 5 makes it the duty of companies to clear ice and snow from their tracks as soon as possible. Until the track is clear, and ready for use by the cars, the several roads shall run on their routes sleighs equal to one-half the number of cars in use on the respective roads.

Sec. 6 imposes a fine of $25 a day, for every day while the Company shall neglect to provide the number of sleighs required.

Sec. 7 requires the Second, Third and Fourth-avenue Companies to reimburse the City for all moneys paid for paving the streets through which they run, with the Belgian pavement. The City may sue and recover the amount, if the Companies don't "come down at once."

The moneys collected as penalties are to go to the City strong-box.

NOTICES, BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.,

Relating to the City and to subjects of general interest, will find brief notice in the reports by telegraph. I believe I have noticed all, the details of which would not naturally be inferred from their titles.

RAILROADS

Had pointed attentions paid them in the Senate this morning, first on the following resolution offered by Senator Laflin:

Resolved, That the New-York Central Railroad and the Hudson River Railroad Companies, each for itself, be and is hereby required to report to the Senate, on or before the 15th day of February, the gross amount of the assessed valuation of the property of each of said companies, as assessed by the Assessors in the year 1856, and in the year 1857, respectively, and also the gross amount of said assessed valuation as assessed by the Assessors of each county in which the same was assessed in each of said years, said statement to be verified by the oath of the President, Vice-President or General Superintendent of said Companies.

The debate on this resolution was exceedingly indicative of a determination to hold a curb-rein on railroad legislation.

At the very proper suggestion of Mr. Sloan, the the names of the Central and Hudson River were erased, and "all the Railroad Corporations of the State" inserted, and the time by which the reports should be in fixed for the 1st March.

Dr. Brandreth then introduced the following:

Resolved, That the several railroads in this State report within ten days to the Senate, the number of tons of foreign iron which they have imported or used upon their respective roads—the price per ton paid for the same, and the proportion of said cost which was paid, directly or indirectly, as duty to the Government.

There are no less than four gentlemen Senators who are officers of railroad corporations, and this second call for information brought one of them up to a *quasi* opposition. A spicy discussion, evidently carried on to try the temper of the Senate on the topics in which railroads were interested, was ended for the time by a consent all around that the resolution should lay on the table for a day or two.

The following resolution introduced by Senator Brandreth, was adopted. It will probably bring out some interesting facts:

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners report to the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, what in their judgment has been the loss incurred to the revenues of the State by the repeal of the law which imposed upon railroads tolls for the carriage of freight.

"THE MANLY ART"

Is to be the subject of legislative consideration. Senator Stow presents a bill to inflict all the pains of "bell, book and candle" upon the gentlemen of the ring. The gentleman does not even recognize a "square hitter" as entitled to consideration. Such bills are continually finding place upon our statute books, but the convictions under them are so few that we hardly know of their existence. As long as the public taste appreciates and relishes shoulder hitting, eye-gouging, and such amusements as the "fancy" indulge, so long all laws for their suppression and punishment will be dead-letters, though you reënact them annually.

EXPRESS COMPANIES

Are to be brought under the laws, and be subject to the same liabilities as common carriers, or, rather, Judge Stow gives notice of a bill having in view that object.

ELECTIONS OF MONEYED CORPORATIONS.

We have at length Judge Stow's long-noticed bill to regulate the manner in which officers of moneyed corporations shall be elected. It provides:

1. At all general or special elections for directors of moneyed corporations, the directors shall be chosen by ballot, and the persons receiving the most votes are to be declared elected.
2. Such ballots may be written or printed, and shall contain the names of all persons voted for. Any ballot containing the names of more than two-thirds of the number of Directors to be chosen is to be declared void.
3. The Treasurer to be selected by the stockholders. The Directors may suspend for cause until a meeting of the stockholders is held. The reasons for such suspensions to be placed in a conspicuous place in the principal business office of such corporation.
4. No officer shall vote on any proxy. No officer shall directly or indirectly solicit any proxy either for himself or for any other person.
5. All banks, banking associations, insurance companies, and railroad corporations, are declared to be moneyed corporations within the meaning of the act.

The effect of the second section of the bill will be to give to minorities a representation of one third in the Board of Direction—the avowed object of Judge Stow being to secure a divided Board, through which all the stockholders will be represented. The fourth section puts an extinguisher on the practice prevalent in the Central Railroad management, of securing office through proxies. Probably this bill has its origin in a determination to stop the "Vote yourself-a-farm" doctrine, so systematically pursued by Corning & Co.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Thursday, Feb. 4.

A petition was presented by Mr. Sloan, from the Common Council of Brooklyn, against the passage of a law relative to local assessments.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Smith, favorably, on a bill to amend the Charter of the State Woman's Hospital.

By Mr. Noxon, relative to suits to which the people are parties.

By Mr. Hubbell, favorably, on a bill authorizing the rebuilding of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Noxon, to amend sections 328 and 331 of the code procedure.

By Mr. Stow, to enforce liability as common carriers against persons or companies engaged in the express business.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Doherty, to provide for the appointment of a clerk and deputy clerk of the Court of Special Sessions of New-York.

By Mr. Stow, to prevent and punish prize fighting.

Mr. Brandreth's report of the amount of foreign iron imported for or used upon the respective railroads, the price per ton paid for it, and the amount of duty paid to Goverment, was laid over.

Also, the resolutions instructing the Canal Commissioners to report the probable loss to the State by the repeal of tolls on railroads, were adopted.

The bill relative to dispensaries was ordered to a third reading.

Also, to prohibit officers of moneyed corporations from using and reclaiming proxies, including officers where a majority cannot elect more than two-thirds of the directors, and where a majority elects one-third of them.

Mr. Laflin's concurrent resolutions instructing Congress to vote pensions to the soldiers in the Indian War of 1791 to 1795, were adopted. Also, instructing all railroad companies to report by Feb. 15 the assessed valuation of their property in each county in the State in the years of 1856 and 1857.

PRIZE FIGHTING.

Mr. Stow's bill on this subject provides:

1. That any person who shall, by previous arrangement, take part in any fight, without the use of any deadly weapon, and any person who shall encourage or make a bet on the result thereof, or who shall advise or give any countenance to such fight, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both.
2. In case death results from injuries received in such fight, all the aforementioned parties are to be deemed guilty of murder or accessories thereto.
3. In case the parties leave the State for the purpose of fighting, they shall suffer the same punishment as though the offence was committed in this State.
4. Any person so engaged may be a competent witness; but in such cases the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The annual report of the Canal Commissioner was received.

An invitation to the Assembly to attend to-day the closing exercises of the Normal School, was received and accepted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Governor's Message, but rose and reported progress, without debate.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Avery, for the extension of the elective franchise to colored persons

By Mr. Hall, for a repeal of the act exempting railroads from taxation. Also, for a repeal of the act exempting the lands of the Sackett's Harbor Railroad from taxation,

By Mr. Kingman and others, to close the Canal locks on Sunday.

By Mr. Voorhies, for a charter for the New Gas Company in Kings County.

By Mr. Peck, for the amendment of the Excise law and providing for the analyzation of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. Hubbard, for the removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook.

By Mr. Van Valkenburgh, for a law declaring dogs a nuisance.

By Mr. Tappan, to regulate the passenger trains on the New-Haven Railroad.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Wager, favorably, to a bill repealing the Canal Auditor's Act of 1857.

Also, that in the opinion of the Judiciary Committee, the law of last year for extending the time for the collection of taxes, is still valid, when its provisions are complied with.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Beach, a bill relative to usury.

By Mr. W. B. Jones, to regulate the way passenger fare on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

By Mr. Seeley, to repeal section 12 of the Metropolitan Police bill.

By Mr. Chauncey, to prevent the adulteration of milk in Brooklyn. Also, to amend the lien law of Kings County.

By Mr. Moore, in relation to goods sold at auction.

By Mr. Salisbury, to abolish the Surrogate's fees.

By Mr. Winne, to continue the Common School Commission for New-York.

By Mr. Dyckman, to amend the Harlem Bridge act.

By. Mr. Lewis, to allow claimants against the State to bring suits in the Courts of Record.

By Mr. Walker, to enable attorneys of the Supreme Court to take acknowledgments of deeds.

By Mr. Holmes, to repeal the law exempting the lands of the Sackett's Harbor Railroad from taxation. To amend the act founding the State Woman's Hospital.

By Mr. Dayton, in relation to the appointments of Commissioners to take private property for public purposes.

By Mr. Chatfield, to amend Section 284 of the Code Preceoure. Also, to authorize persons owing unpaid taxes in New-York to receive a discharge for the same on payment of arrears and interest. Also, to legalize certain acts of the New-York Supervisors.

By Mr. Moore, to establish the rate of interest to be charged by incorporated Companies.

By Mr. Jeremiah, to amend the New-York Assessment Act of 1857.

By Mr. C. Estes, to amend the Excise Law of 1857. Also, to prevent the adulteration of Medicine.

By Mr. Bleecker, to prevent the disturbance of meetings of religious bodies.

By Mr. Moore, to authorize the Common Council of New-York to pay off the Old Police.

By Mr. Dyckman, to amend the New-York charter so as to allow the Mayor and Common Council to appoint the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act authorizing the construction of the Monroe County Workhouse.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Beach, amending the Act in relation to perjury.

By Mr. Seeley, to provide for the better regulation of New-York City Railroads.

Also, to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

By Mr. Hanford, to prohibit officers of Banks from protesting bills of exchange.

By Mr. Smith, to repeal the Act regulating the use of Piers Nos. 1 to 12 on the East River.

By Mr. Winne, to amend the Act in relation to fees of officers in New-York, passed in 1857.

By Mr. McNett, to amend the International Bridge act.

By Mr. Becker, to repeal the Trinity Church act of 1814.

By Mr. W. B. Jones, to erect a County to be called Canisteo.

By Mr. Chatfield, to legalize the acts of New-York Supervisors in relation to the payment of moneys to D. A. Fowler.

By Mr. Case, to amend the acts relating to District Courts of New-York, passed in 1857.

By Mr. Hubbard, to enable the County of Richmond to loan money for the construction of the Staten Island Railroad.

By Mr. Laning, to authorize the city of Buffalo to guarantee interest on the stock of the International Bridge.

Mr. Winne called up the resolutions requiring information from the Bank Superintendent on all matters relating to Judge Harris' decision authorizing the withdrawal of securities from the Bank Department, and the same were adopted. Adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK PURE-MILK COMPANY.

Mr. Seeley's bill to incorporate the Pure-Milk Company incorporates Jonathan A. Weller, Robert M. Stratton, Henry C. Banks and associates—giving them all powers of an incorporated company, with a capital of $150,000 and privilege to increase to $500,000. Empowers to erect such buildings as are necessary, and to go into operation when $25,000 are paid in. Requires milk delivered by Company to be in metallic cans, locked, and to be from cattle fed on hay, grain or grass, and allowed free air and exercise in fields; and a violation of provisions to entail forfeiture of charter.

HARLEM RAILROAD CHARTER.

Mr. Moore's bill to amend the act incorporating the Harlem Railroad Company, provides that said Company may run their steam engines to the northerly line of Thirty-second-street. Nothing in the act to be considered to limit or impair the rights and privileges granted to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company in the act of March 29, 1848.

DISTRICT COURTS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. Case's act in relation to these Courts, terminates the present District Court Justices' terms of office on Jan. 1, 1859, provides for election of their successors at charter election of 1858. Gives them power to summon Jurors from their own districts, and enforce their orders at any time. Jurors so summoned to receive twenty-five cents for each verdict. Clerks' terms of office to expire at same time as Justices', and to be hereafter elected by the people in same manner as Justices, and to justify in sum of $2,500. Allows costs on summons served by others than constables, except plaintiffs.

THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.

Mr. McNett's bill to amend the International Bridge law, provides that the draws of the bridge shall be of ample width to permit the passage of all steamers and vessels, that proper attendance at expense of Company shall be kept during Lake navigation, to prevent delay to vessels, and that proper lights shall be at all time of night kept as a guide for vessels.

THE STATEN ISLAND RAILROADS.

Mr. Hubbard's bill authorizes the the loan of $200,000, bonds of Richmond County, to the Staten Island Railroad. The bonds to be issued in denominations of $100 each, to bear 7 per cent., to run not more than 20 nor less 10 years.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. Labar's bill for protection of members of Mutual Insurance Companies, provides that insolvent Companies, or receivers of such, shall only cause executions to be issued, from time to time, for costs and assessments on premium notes as they accrue, and every such execution to be accompanied by a list of the losses for which the assessment is made. Any suit on a premium note to be discontinued on payment by defendant of costs, assessment and interest. In suits on premium notes, the plaintiff only to claim the balance actually due over and above all payments made. In case more is claimed, the costs to fall on the plaintiff. Judgment in such suits only to be taken for amount of original note, with interest. All other judgments to be set aside. The act to apply to all Mutual Insurance Companies, and to receivers of all bankrupt companies now or heretofore existing in the State.

* * *

Columbia College.—An interesting exercise was held at Mozart Hall, last evening—the first of a series, by way of "inaugurating" the recently-elected Professors of Columbia College. President King, crowned with the University cap, announced the object of the meeting, at 7½ P. M. On behalf of the Trustees, William Betts, L.L. D., read an address, which announced the changes in the course of college studies and the enlarged operations upon which the Board had fully determined. He concluded with some impressive suggestions to the friends of the Institution.

Professor Joy followed with an introductory to the course on Chemistry, sketching happily the rise and progress of this most practical science, and illustrating, with anecdotes of Priestly, Lavoisier, Berzelins, Liebig, that he had heard directly from persons who had been personally intimate with those prophets and high priests of the laboratory.

Mozart Hall was not entirely full, but the audience was large, nevertheless, and appreciative, and all were delighted. The young gentlemen in the gallery were sometimes more zealous than wise in their applause—so much so that the rest of the audience were more than once obliged to "hush" them down or lose a brilliant point. The janitor of the Hall, too, deducted somewhat from the pleasure of the evening by turning on more gas-burners than he lighted. On the platform were the trustees of Columbia—a band of notables—and many distinguished representatives of Divinity, Medicine and Law.

The President announced that on Tuesday next Professor Lieber will deliver an address on "Political Science" at the same place, and still others of the faculty are soon to follow.

Staten Island.

The ball announced to take place at Blancard's Pavillion Hotel, New-Brighton, on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., came off with decided success. The net proceeds will inure to the good cause of charity to the amount of $300 or $400, over and above all expenses. All parts of the little Island participated in the entertainment, and the occasion was one of which the management have cause to be proud. The party was large, of select local material, and went off most charmingly. About five hundred tickets were sold, the representatives of which, ladies and gentlemen, filled the dancing-hall of the Pavillion, comfortably, without crowding it. The elegant parlors of the establishment were used as supper rooms, and credit is due to Mr. Blancard for the very orderly and generous style in which he conducted this part of the festival. The dancing was sustained with great spirit until 3½ o'clock in the morning.

* * *

American Institute.—A regular meeting was held last evening at the rooms of the Institute No. 351 Broadway, the President, R. L. Pell, in the chair, and Mr. Chambers officiating as Secretary. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, the Trustees, to whom was referred the report and accounts of the managers of the late Fair, reported that two of their number had personally examined the vouchers, and found them all correct. A statement appended to the report, shows that the surplus of the late Fair, after allowing for the rent of the Palace, was $1,156 22. The report, together with that of the managers, was accepted, and ordered on file.

The Trustees also reported the receipts and disbursements at the Crystal Palace, from which it appears that the cost of keeping the Palace open consumes nearly all the receipts, leaving the rent to be paid by the Institute. The Finance Committee reported the receipts and expenditures for the year ending Jan. 30, 1858, showing a balance of $3,019 08 in the Treasury.

The Library Committee made their annual report, showing the whole amount of volumes in the Library to be 8,030. Among the works added during the year are *Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture and Gardening, Tomlinson's Encyclopædia of the Useful Arts, Tredgold on the Steam Engine, Agassiz's Natural History, Clark's Railway Machinery, Moore's American Engineering, Weale's Rudimentary Series.* The Agent, Mr. Leonard, being absent on account of the death of his son, his report was read by the Secretary.

After submitting a proposition to amend the By-laws, the Institute adjourned.

The annual election for Trustees, Managers and Standing Committee will take place next Thursday, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Messrs. John A. Bunting, George Timpson and N. B. Mountfort have been appointed Inspectors of said election.

* * *

Texture of Colors.—A conversational lecture on the "Texture of Colors," which came off last evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, elicited, among others, the following items of information, from Professor Mapes: That there are a dozen different shades to every general color of paint, and so many modes of forming them, that it would confuse the most well-disciplined mind to systematize and do them justice. Many colors are permanent, and many are fugitive. Some colors, and particularly white, are changed by the breath of persons. If you throw an egg against a door painted white, in ten minutes there appears a thin black streak, running the whole length of it. Oils are much adulterated by many painters. Most of the soap used to clean floors, if used upon a white door, would take the paint all off, on account of too much resin.

* * *

Attempt at Suicide.—A young woman, named Ellen Reynolds, residing at No. 48½ Mulberry-street, attempted Wednesday evening to kill herself by cutting her throat with a razor. A physician was called, who sewed up the wound, after which she was sent to the City Hospital. She was subject to fits of mental derangement, and it was while laboring under one of these that she made the attempt on her life.

* * *

Burglary.—The storehouse at the foot of Main-street, Brooklyn, was entered a few nights ago, and goat skins valued at $800 stolen.

Police Intelligence.

Infamous Outrage Upon a Young Woman.—Joseph Lang and his wife, residing at No. 38 City Hall-place, were brought, yesterday, before Justice Connolly, at the Lower Police Court, charged with being accessory to the abduction and rape of a young German woman named Henrietta Van Derheyden. The complainant alleges that, some days ago, a man accosted her in Houston-street, and asked her if she wanted to do housework in a respectable family. She replied in the affirmative, and thereupon was conducted to the house of Lang. After arriving at the house she was shown into a room, and the door locked, and she was kept inside for six days. During her imprisonment a man whom she had never seen, and has not seen since, was admitted to the room, and violated her person. At the end of the six days she broke open the door, and escaped from the house. Lang was admitted to bail to answer the charge preferred against him. His wife was discharged. The Police are on the look-out for a German who is said to be implicated in the affair.

Burglar Caught in the Act.—Mr. Abdon Carpenter, of No. 97 West Twenty-seventh-street, on going to his bed-chamber Wednesday night, met a person coming out with his (Carpenter's) overcoat on. He seized the fellow and held on to him till a policeman arrived, to whom he gave him in charge. The prisoner insisted that he entered the house by a mistake, supposing that it was his own boarding-house; that the room he entered was his own, and that the overcoat was his. He cheerfully relinquished the overcoat, and promised if they would let him off to be more careful in future. On examining him the officer found in his possession two gold watches and other articles valued at $187, which he had taken from the house. Three lock-picks and other burglar's tools were also found in his possession. He was taken yesterday before Justice Kelly and fully committed.

Bold Shoplifters.—Two young fellows, giving their names as Cornelius Fitzsimmons and Felix Gelder, yesterday went into the tailoring establishment of Henry Vogel, No. 309 Third-avenue, under pretence of ordering some clothes. While the tailor was taking the measure of one of them, the other picked up a gold watch lying on the counter, and stealthily slipped it into his companion's coat pocket. Mr. Vogel detected the movement and at once had both of them arrested. Fitzsimmons who picked up the watch, protested that the thing was done only in joke. The tailor could not see the fun of it, and had the two taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. They did not give a very satisfactory account of themselves, so the Magistrate locked them up for examination.

Charge of Grand Larceny.—Thomas Sweet, *alias* Woods, was arrested yesterday by officer De Grove of the Tenth Ward, charged with stealing two gold watches, two gold chains and other jewelry, valued at $164, the property of Miss Rebecca Waglon, of No. 71 Third-street. The house where the prisoner lived, No. 69 King-street, was searched and a portion of the stolen property recovered. The accused has lately been employed as collecting-agent for a liquor-store in the lower part of the City, and the proprietors allege that he appropriates a large portion of the collections to his own use. Justice Steers committed him to answer.

Daring Robbery.—John O'Brien was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $15 worth of goods from the fancy goods store of Gustavus Seebelin, No. 15 Avenue B. It is alleged that he loosened with his knife a pane of glass in the show-window, seized the articles, and ran off. He was arrested by the proprietor after a chase of several blocks, and the articles recovered. He was taken before Justice Steers, and locked up for trial.

Selling Bogus Tickets.—George Ward, whose office is in West, near Liberty-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with selling a bogus ticket for Philadelphia, by way of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. This is the second time the accused has been arrested on the same charge since the present Mayor came into office. He was placed in charge of an officer; he will be examined before the Mayor to-day.

Receiving Stolen Goods.—The proprietor of the junk-shop kept at No. 95 Baxter-street was arrested yesterday, charged with buying a quantity of lead, knowing it to have been stolen from the store of Mr. Sheppard, No. 64 Lispenard-street. The accused confessed buying the lead, but said he did not know it had been stolen.

Lottery Policy Dealers.—George Williams, who has an office in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and Israel Woods, of No. 29 Pine-street, were arrested, yesterday, charged with selling lottery policies. They were both taken before the Mayor, who compelled them to give bail in $500 each to answer the charge.

Letter from Mr. Mason in Relation to His Arrest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 4th inst., under the caption of "Proprietor of a Loan Office Arrested—Recovery of Valuable Property," you have been induced, perhaps unwittingly, to publish a statement regarding me, wholly at variance with truth, and which, I trust, you will do me the justice to contradict and recall, as well as to publish the *truth* of the occurrences, in respect to my arrest. I am, and have been for some time, doing business as a broker, at No. 304 Broadway. On Tuesday evening I had left my place of business, and was going down Broadway on my way home to Brooklyn, having in my possession a box of jewelry, and upwards of $200 in money—property belonging to me, or intrusted to me, by the rightful owners of it. Between Reade and Duane-street I was addressed by a person, who was called Bill Donaldson by his companion, who soon joined him, who asked me if my name was Mason. I responded affirmatively. He then said he had a warrant for me, issued by the Recorder, and I must, at once, go before that officer. I started to go with him, and reached the corner of Chambers-street and Centre, when I demanded to see his warrant. He declined to show it. I then refused to go with him any further, and started to pass along Centre-street, when, in order to get rid of him, I entered a public tavern, or drinking shop; but I found I had by this, instead of escaping from Donaldson, but fallen into the hands of a *gang* of his confederates. In this place I, refusing to be arrested by Donaldson, and refusing to pay him the money he demanded to let me depart, was taken *forcibly* into custody by two *companions* of Donaldson, who assumed to be policemen, but who presented no marks or badges of that fraternity. *They*, while lugging me along, were very anxious that I should pay *something* to Donaldson, which I declined to do. I was thus carried to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and without any affidavit, charge under oath, or lawfully-instituted complaint, was at once deprived of my money, box of jewelry, and everything valuable about me, including my watch, and even my spectacles, and was most roughly and inhumanly treated. And, not content with this, my house was at once searched, without any authority or warrant. I was kept *as a prisoner* all night, without any charge, and without having committed any offense, and on the next day I was *discharged* by the Recorder—*not* held to bail. The story about swindling a Mr. Donald, or any other party, is false. I never had anything to do with him, never received any articles on deposit from him, never loaned him any money, and never saw the fellow within the last three years. A more high-handed and infamous outrage was never committed in a *free* State than this proceeding against me. The persons connected with it I shall *endeavor* to punish.

Yours, &c.,
C. MASON.

The Direct Trade Between France and Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We are told that steamships are coming from Orleans to Norfolk for freight and passengers. Is it not, then, incumbent upon the Commonwealth of Virginia to extend additional facilities for trade and travel from the mountains to the seashore, and that, too, at the earliest practicable moment? Railroads terminating in Richmond and Petersburg can contribute but little towards supplying ships at the wharves in Norfolk, until there are other roads extending to Norfolk, and to available points near Norfolk, ready to coöperate with them.

It is true, James River affords facilities for communication between Richmond and Norfolk, and it is consequently a connecting link in the chain of intercourse between the mountains and the sea-shore—a continuance of the channels of commerce from the West to the East, from the granary to the shipping point. But while a calculation of the respective capacities and advantages of railroads and rivers, as a general proposition, may award preference to the latter on the ground of cheapness, it is quite evident, we think, to the most casual observer, that if the South is to have a foreign commerce, and Norfolk is to be the *entrepôt*, James River will not be adequate to the immense trade and travel which will inevitably and continuously flow from the West and far South. It must be remembered, too, that James River is shallow, tortuous, difficult of navigation and liable to be obstructed by ice, when the harbor at Norfolk is open. But this is a point which, we presume, it would be supererogatory to discuss.

If we are to have direct trade, let us not wait until the ships are moored at the Norfolk wharves before we construct the channels to supply them. The contemplated line from Orleans, if favorably received, and remunerated, will be but the beginning of the end. It will be succeeded by another line, from Liverpool perhaps, and another from Havre, or some other of the important ports of Europe, until the foreign commerce of the country may be principally carried on from the South—*from the waters of Virginia.*

This may seem to be an over-sanguine speculation. But we would ask of those who shake their heads in distrust, what is to prevent it, but a want of confidence and enterprise on the part of our own people. Where are the obstacles to be overcome, but in the timid doubts and apprehensions of the South itself—aye, of *Virginia herself!*

The harbor of Norfolk is equal to any in the world. The resources of the Southern country are almost unrivaled. There is no safer or more direct route to Europe. Let the inland channels of commerce be opened, and in half a century Norfolk may rival New-York in shipping. And now that the initial step for a direct trade between the South and Europe, has been boldly taken, we trust that the Old Dominion at least do her duty towards sustaining and advancing it.

LONG ISLAND.

Lee-avenue Church Charities.—In the Lee avenue Sabbath School, there are some 1,400 scholars—many of them the children of parents who have been thrown out of employment by the pressure of the times. It is a rule of the school, that no scholar must suffer for the lack of clothing or food; of course the demand upon the purses of the friends of the school have been loud this Winter. To raise money to meet these demands, a course of lectures has been started, of which the second was delivered before a full house last evening, by Dr. Frank Tuthill, on the "Relish for Physical Exercise." The next of the Course will be delivered next Wednesday evening, by Prof. Howard Crosby. The receipts thus far justify the belief that they will entirely remove the debt contracted for the purposes named above.

* * *

Is Lager-bier Intoxicating?—This great question of the day was raised in the trial of liquor-dealers before the Circuit Court in Brooklyn last week. Yesterday the trials were continued. The case of Jacob Staats was the first called. Mr. Staats keeps a lager-bier saloon in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and is indicted for selling intoxicating liquors on Sunday. Several witnesses swore that it was intoxicating. In the defence witnesses were equally positive that it was not. One witness swore that he drank on a wager, in the city of Brooklyn, seven and a half gallons of lager-bier in *two hours!* Another *one hundred and sixty quarts in one day!* Another *thirty pints* within five minutes. Another took fifteen glasses to give him an appetite for breakfast. The case is still on.

* * *

Fires in Brooklyn.—There were three fires in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The only one which resulted in serious loss was on Eighteenth-street, near Third-avenue, where a building used for storage purposes was destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of machinery on storage. Loss $2,000—insured in the Nassau Fire Insurance Company.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the buildings at Mr. Thomas Slack's yard, foot of North Sixth-street, were destroyed by fire. Loss $1,000. Also a dwelling-house, at the same time, owned by James M. Waterbury. Loss $500.

* * *

A Suspicious Case.—A few days ago, a child of Margaret Collins, No. 13 Lawrence-street, Brooklyn, died without the aid of a physician, and was buried without the usual certificate. The facts coming to the ears of Coroner Snell, he yesterday caused the body to be disinterred, and will hold an inquest to-day.

* * *

Attempted Highway Robbery.—Mr. John Jarvis was stopped by two men, on Adams, near Concord-street, about 10 o'clock Wednesday night, and upon his refusing to tell them the time of night, one of them stabbed him, but without inflicting serious injury.

* * *

☞ Mrs. Mary Luscombe has been appointed Matron of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. Mrs. L. was formerly matron of the "Orphan Home" of the Church Charity Foundation.

* * *

☞ A colored boy, named George Spruce, was arrested on Tuesday evening by Officer Thinkham, of the Fifth Precinct, for picking pockets in a church on Devoe-street. The accused was committed to answer.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City Treasury.—From the report of the Treasurer of Jersey City for the month of January, it appears that the receipts during that period have been $9,622 88, and the expenditures $8,409 50, leaving a balance of $1,213 38.

* * *

Relief of the Poor.—The Jersey City Common Council, in view of the unusually large number of poor people who are this season dependent upon public charity, have empowered the Committee on Alms to borrow the sum of $2,500, to be applied to the relief of the destitute in that city.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 6.

I.—MR. BUCHANAN'S SPECIAL MESSAGE ON KANSAS—in full.

II.—IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS—Reception of the Lecompton Constitution.

III.—POETRY—My Flora—A Fashionable Pastoral.

IV.—THE FRENCH POLICE—Our Paris Correspondence.

V.—EGYPTIAN TRAVEL—From our Correspondent.

VI.—AFFAIRS IN TURKEY—From our Correspondent.

VII.—NEWS OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND ART.

VIII.—CLIPPINGS FROM "PUNCH."

IX.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

X.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—Our Hong Kong Correspondence.

XI.—CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO—Our Correspondence.

XII.—THE UTAH EXPEDITION—Our Army Correspondence.

XIII.—SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

XIV.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

XV.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

XVI.—SUMMARY OF COMMERCIAL NEWS.

XVII.—THE STANDARD BIBLE AND THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

XVIII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Gospel of Murder—The Lecompton Constitution—The Sectional President—The North and South—Purchase of Cuba—The Marriage in Haste—Ex-Secretary Stanton.

XIX.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

XX.—RECORD OF MURDERS.

XXI.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.

XXII.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XXIII.—SUICIDES.

XXIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Reports of Produce and Live Stock Markets.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
Eight Copies, one year, for	12
Twenty Copies, one year, for	20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address.* Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the Weekly Times is:

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	26 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. Bills of all Specie-Paying Banks Received at Par.

All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 138 Nassau-street.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Watches
and JEWELRY
At GREAT BARGAINS,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ Hypo-Phosphite of Lime,
and
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA,
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

☞ Straw Hats.
SUMMER STYLES,
1858.
We have now in store the largest stock of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS
ever offered,
which will be sold to cash and first-class time buyers at prices even lower than the average depreciation in cost of goods and labor in finishing.
A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Cheap Gaiters.—Pleasant weather proves decidedly profitable to CANTRELL, for just so long as the ladies can promenade Broadway, the demand for his twelve and fourteen-shilling gaiters continues active. For his sake we hope the sun will continue to shine. CANTRELL'S establishment is No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. Ladies, call and make your selections from his extensive stock of gaiters, slippers, overshoes, &c.

☞ Families Bound to California should obtain American Solidified Milk, prepared from pure Dutchess County Milk, and absolutely indispensable to secure the health of their children or themselves. Depôt No. 23 South-st.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

MARRIED.

Field—Morrison.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 4, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., Robert M. Field, Jr., to Annie A., daughter of David Morrison, Esq., all of this City.

Tuckerman—Gracie.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Charles K. Tuckerman to Mary Fleming, daughter of the late William Gracie.

[illegible]—[illegible].—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, at [illegible] Church, by Rev. E. H. Canfield, Stephen B. [illegible] to [illegible] B., daughter of W. H. Brown, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Heubener.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 4, after a long and painful illness, Chas. F. Heubener, Professor of music.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Hall.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, John Morgan, son of Thomas W. and Mary Ann Hall, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 45 Gouverneur-st., this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

Elliott.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 3, of consumption, Margaret Elliott, aged 19 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her sister, Mrs. Henry I. Weekley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Brown, No. 47 Forsyth st., at 1 o'clock P. M., this (Friday) afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Ives.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 4, Charlotte Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Samuel B. Ives.

Notice of the funeral on Saturday.

Todd.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, of inflammation of the lungs, Minnie Cecelia, daughter of Mary C. and Theodore W. Todd, aged 5 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 144 West 34th-st., on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Lightbody.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, after a protracted illness, Mr. James Lightbody, a native of Hamilton, Scotland, aged 77 years and 16 days.

His relatives and friends, as also those of his sons, Colin, James C., John G., George and Andrew, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 255 West 34th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Feb. 7.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

Nesbitt.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 4, Mrs. Ann Nesbitt, widow of Thomas Nesbitt, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the lecture-room of North Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. A. Elmendorf's,) Clermont-av.

Richmond.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 4, Alexander L. Richmond, aged 24 years and 5 months.

Legare.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, Sarah Legare, wife of John Legare, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 82 Adelphi-st., between Park and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Willis.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 3, James N. Willis, aged 38 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral service on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 117 Erie-st., Jersey City. The remains will be removed on Saturday morning to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

Danforth.—At his residence, in Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, N Delaplaine Danforth, aged 37 years.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, Feb. 6, from the house of David Gould, Esq., No. 48 Essex-st., Jersey City.

IVORY COMBS.
DEPOT WITH
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.
We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.
In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.
PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Fifteen years in use, and have *never failed* to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.
These Safes, secured by our
LA BELLE LOCK,
which is proof against powder and burglars,
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
Apply to RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner College-place,
OFFER FOR SALE
At the lowest market prices,
Their Spring importation, consisting in part of
SILK GOODS.
Black Gros de Rhines, all qualities and widths.
Black Lustrini, different qualities, in all widths.
Black Moire Antiques, all qualities and widths.
Black Velvets, Lyons and Genoa, all qualities and widths.
Black Poult de Soie, Royale, Venitienne, &c., for mourning.
Black Satin Vestings, all qualities, of silk and cotton back.
Black Satin de Chines and Serges, all qualities and widths
Black Silk Cravats, all qualities.
Black and Colored Taffeta Ribbons, of a celebrated make.
DRESS GOODS.
Plain Baréges, colored and black, all qualities.
Crêpe Maretz, black and colored, all qualities.
Plain Mouss. de Laines, all qualities.
Printed Baréges.
Barége Robes à Volants and à Quille.
Plain, Colored and Printed Percales.
Printed Jaconets and Organdies, in single and in China colors.
Veil Baréges and Grenadines, a full assortment of celebrated make in Green, Brown, Blue and Black.
Lyons Crêpes, all qualities.
Paris Filet Mitts, a full assortment.
&c., &c., &c.
Also, Agents for
"BAJOU" Paris Kid Gloves.
"BISCHOFF'S" "SEMPER IDEM."
"IMPERIAL" and "CASTLE" Gros du Rhines.
M RUBINACCI'S Sewings.
VERITA'S Italian Cravats.
WOOLENS.
HILGER BROTHERS' Cloths and Doeskins, and a general assortment of other superior makes of low-priced Black Doeskins and Cloths
Also,
Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings and Vestings.

NECK TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES, ALBERT TIES,
GARROTE TIES, NAPOLEON TIES,
YOUNG-AMERICA TIES, (a new article,)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
Containing the opening chapters of NED BUNTLINE'S new story, "The House in the Woods," is now selling at all the News Depôts. Read NED'S new story.

DRY GOODS.

DIMITIES, SHIRTINGS, QUILTS
AND LINEN GOODS
AT LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.
Linen Shirtings, 25c to 28c. per yard.
4-4 Cotton Shirtings, 7½c. per yard.
4-4 Cotton Shirtings, super, 9c. per yard.
10-4 Cotton Sheetings, 2[illegible]c. per yard.
Huck Towels, super, $1 25 to $1 50 per dozen.
Huck, by the yard, super, 15c. per yard.
Napkins, $1 to $1 25 per dozen.
8-4 Table Damasks, 50c. to 75c. per yard.
Quilts, $1 to $1 12½ each.
Blankets,
Flannels,
Table Cloths,
Piano Covers, &c.,
At prices to suit the times.

EARLY SPRING DRY GOODS,
At No. 415 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.
The Assignees of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. continue to sell the entire balance of the stock of the above firm, removed from No. 767 Broadway.
Consisting principally of
Spring and Summer dress goods and family lines, intended for the ensuing Spring Sales. The whole of which must be forced off to close the estate. Terms cash.

CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND GENERAL DRY GOODS,
Selling off, regardless of cost, by the assignees, at Columbian Hall, No. 201 Grand-st., to close the whole by the 20th inst.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. CROMWELL & CO.
Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.
No. 21 and 23 Barclay-st.,
No. 26 and 28 Park-place.

HARRISON HALL, HAVING ASSOCIATED JOHN B. LAWRENCE with him, they will continue the wholesale and retail dry goods business at No. 25 Catherine-st., under the firm of
HARRISON, HALL & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

Mail robberies have been discovered in Texas. The Galveston News says: A robbery has been committed within a week or two past, somewhere between Corsicana and Springfield, above Waco. The Postmaster at Wheelock writes that the mail was from Sherman, Grayson County, Corsicana and Muskeet. We have seen a large package of the letters broken open, which are being sent on to the Department. We have no information as yet of the number of letters missing, or of the amount of money taken.

There are now one hundred and twenty-eight counties in the State of Texas, twelve new ones having been named the present session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,

SOLOMON MANN.
CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

FOR THE DESTITUTE WIDOWS OR ORPHANS OF BROOKLYN.—An appeal will be made in behalf of the suffering poor in Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at the Brooklyn Institute, corner of Washington and Concord sts., when Miss EMMA HARDINGE will address the audience. The exercises will be assisted by the Amateur Choir of Dodworth's Hall, who will sing some of their finest anthems. To commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. The coöperation of every true philanthropist is earnestly solicited on this occasion. A collection will be taken up at the close of the meeting in aid of the above object.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

FAT MUTTON! FAT MUTTON!! FAT MUTTON!!!—Forty-five extra Cotswolds Sheep, 200 pounds each, raised and fed by William Hallock, of Monroe County, State of New-York, and bought by Hobbs & Hildreth, of Phelps, Ontario County, and sold to Rodger McGraw, of Albany, to be slaughtered, and for sale by LIFTCHILD & THOMPSON, commission dealers, No. 405 Washington Market, West-st. side, this day, Feb. 5.

ADVANCES.—M. B. BUTLER & CO., GENERAL Auctioneers, No. 11 Spruce-st.—Storage and cash advances made on every description of property. For sale, one burglar and fire-proof safe.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT'S
CHARITY ADDRESS

will be delivered in Brooklyn, at the Athenæum, Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., on TUESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Remainder of tickets may be had, (one dollar each,) with seats secured, at ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; DICKINSON'S Drug store, No. 129 Atlantic-st.; BABCOCK'S Bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn and of the Librarian, Mr. TAYLOR, at the Athenæum.

A. A. LOW,
R. P. BUCK,
F. A. FARLEY,
C. CHRISTMAS,
A. C. HULL,
Committee of Arrangements.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. Dr. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., will deliver the Fifth Lecture of the Series at the Lecture-Room in the Library, 2d-av. corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*Old America's Message to Young America.*

Tickets 50 cents; may be had of E. J. BROWN & CO. No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.

EDWIN J. BROWN,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HUMOROUS POEM.—PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ., Will deliver his popular poem, HARD TIMES, at the Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 5, 1858.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., in relation to the Pension bill now before Congress. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

REMOVALS.

SOLOMON & HART

Have removed their stock of Upholstery, Paper-Hangings, Window-Shades and General Furnishing Goods from No. 243 Broadway to their new and capacious establishment, No. 369 Broadway, between Franklin and White sts.

REMOVED.—JAMES LITTLE & CO., DRAPERS and Tailors, have removed from No. 412 Broadway to No. 671 Broadway, Lafarge House. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their customers and the public. All orders intrusted to them will be executed with ability and dispatch.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,

Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

LOST AND FOUND.

$75 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 1, shortly after leaving Wallack's Theatre, a GOLD WATCH, made by Roskell, Liverpool, No. 47,047; also, an old-fashioned gold chain, seal and key attached. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if the above property is restored to the owner, at No. 7 West 28th-st., or at No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
THE LADY OF LYONS AND CAMILLE ECLIPSED!
Charles Reade, a Dramatist by Acclamation.
THE GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1858.
The beautiful and successful three-act play of
WHITE LIES.

Camille....Mr. Jordan | Dard....Mr. Jefferson
Raynal....Mr. Wheatleigh | Perrin....Mr. Duncan
Riviere....Mr. Stoddart | La Croix....Mr. Peters
Josephine de Beaurepaire....Miss Laura Keene
Laure....Miss Thompson | Baroness....Miss Wells

After which, Durivage's capital Burlesque, in one act,
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

Clod Meddlenot, (with songs, dances, &c.)..Mr. Jefferson
Dawme....Mr. Burnett | Beausanter....Mr. Peters
Gasser....Mr. Duncan | Pelly Ann....Miss Manners
Widow Meddlenot Miss Wells | Mad. Dishabilly Mrs. Stod'rt

On SATURDAY next, benefit of Mr. JORDAN. Box sheet now open.

Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7¼, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT,

All the RIDERS, all the VAULTERS, all the EQUESTRIENNES, all the WILD BEASTS, all the HORSES, all the PONIES, which individually and collectively constitute the GREAT SHOW, will appear in a SPECIMEN DISPLAY.

Every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon performances will be given. The doors will open at 1 o'clock, and the performances commence at 2.

"EXCELSIOR" will appear on Saturday night.

DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY will speedily be offered.

SPECIAL CARD.—The Great Show will only remain open until Saturday, the 13th instant.

Saturday afternoon—DUCROW THE TRICKSTER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall....Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1858.
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
CINDERELLA.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette...25 cents. | Pit....12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5.
To commence with the national Drama of the
DARK RIDERS OF THE REVOLUTION.
After which, the grand dramatic romance, entitled
ROOKWOOD.
To conclude with the farce of
PADDY MILES' BOY.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, 1858.
Great Champion Dancer of the world, DICK SLITER,
EPH. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE
BUCKLEY, together with FIVE GREAT STARS.
Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
DOWN IN ALABAMA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admission, 25 cts.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.: 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents: Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS—BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of HENRY VIII, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Tickets $1 each—may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st., and W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st., and at the Athenæum.

Mrs. KEMBLE'S closing readings in New-York will be as follows:

MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 1½ P. M.—HENRY V.
TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 8 P. M.—HAMLET.
THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 P. M.—TWELFTH NIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ENTERPRISE STILL AHEAD! COBB'S great story, THE PIONEER PATRIOT, Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, as it originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, and now enjoyed here by excited multitudes of people, will be repeated with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW COSTUMES, Songs, Music, &c., THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, THE BROKEN SWORD. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF JAMES P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA. The Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.
THE SCALPEL FOR JANUARY
IS NOW READY.
CONTENTS OF NUMBER XXXV.

Art. CII.—Academic Gyrations; Medical Dog-Shaving; A Philanthropic Proposition by the Editor.
Art. CIII.—The Natural Treatment of Consumption; Reason and Nature vs. Quackery and Superstition.
Art. CIV.—Fever and Ague; How to Live in Unhealthy Situations; How to Prevent and How to Cure it.
Art. CV.—Influence of Badly-constructed Wells in Producing Fevers.
Art. CVI.—"The Testimony of the Rocks;" Was Moses' Account of the Creation True?
Art. CVII.—Death and Burial of Old Mr. Knickerbocker; Is the Modern American entitled to be classed under a New Temperament?
Art. CVIII.—What are Piles or Hemorrhoids? How to Cure them.
Art. CIX.—The Great Cancer-Curer, Dr. Fell; What he Uses; Will it Cure?
Art. CX.—What is Quinine? An Exercise for Routine Doctors.
Art. CXI.—The Crisis; Banks, Brokers and the People.
Art. CXII.—Why we Publish so few Cases; Our Confession of Faith.
Art. CXIII.—Sad Consequence of Surgical Indecision.
Art. CXIV.—Medical Manners; Advice to Young Physicians.

A Yankee Scalpel for a British Lancet; A Shot into our Hull; Analysis of Lager-Bier by a Votary; The new Cow Disease—What is it? Is Vaccination a Safe Process? The Editor of the SCALPEL proved an Irishman by a Paddy; The Perils of Midnight Practice in New-York; Shot in the Hat; The Godlike Celt in St. Louis; Morals of the Irish; Crime and Justice; Pumpkin-Vine Literature; A Word of Advice to Hospital Surgeons; Unexpected Honors—Thanks; Old Knick; A new Fee-Trap; Good for Pork-Eaters; Irish Intelligence; A Great Southern Lion; That Picture; Dr. Catlin and the Academy.

Twenty-five Cents.
NOTICE.

This is the XXXVth Number from the commencement in January, 1849; the IVth Number of Vol. IX. It is a quarterly of 64 pages, at $1 a year in advance, or 25 cents each number. The first thirty-one numbers may be had—bound, lettered and indexed—in four large books, of 500 pages each, of the Editor only, for $6. The following numbers will not be bound till January, 1859, as we always bind two years in one volume; but they may always be had at 25 cents each, as the whole work is stereotyped. The Editor resides at No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., where he attends exclusively to Office Consultations and Operative Surgery. Office hours, 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings. Consulting fee, either at office or by letter, $5. Dr. Dixon is obliged to refuse the execution of all business or literary communications, as his time is exclusively occupied by professional duties. The office of the SCALPEL is at SHERMAN & CO.'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 645 Broadway, and wholesale by ROSS & TOUSEY, and DEXTER & BROTHER; REDDING, Boston; ZEIBER, Philadelphia; and of Agents generally throughout the Union.

BEATRICE CENCI—COMPLETE.—ONLY $1.—Call at PRICE'S Book Store, No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

N. B.—Beatrice Cenci, and Bayard Taylor's Northern Travel, only $1 75.

VALENTINES.

FANNY'S CHOICE.

Harry remarked, the other day,
Unto his fair intended,
"Now, Fan, at what I have to say,
You must not feel offended;
What will you choose when Valentine
Suggests some compliment so fine?"

Fanny, she smiled, as only she
Can smile, for she is pretty,
And said, "Broadway, Two Ninety-three,
Is the best place in the City,
Where Valentines of richest kind
Are bought to suit a lady's mind."

"Well thought of!" Harry then exclaimed
"I quite agree with you;
Unto the place that you have named
My way I will pursue,
And I am sure that Mr. RANNEY
Will send a Gift to lovely Fanny!"

No. 293 Broadway is now the great centre of attraction, for there Valentines and Books are accompanied by Gifts free of Cost. Catalogues sent free.

Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO VERY EXperienced girls, with the best of City reference; one as a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly—the other, as chambermaid and waiter; both are good washers and ironers, including French fluting; would do the work of a private family, if together. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS; the one as cook; understands baking; the best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and waiting, and assisting the washing and ironing; the best of City reference, if required; no objection to Brooklyn; call for two days, at No 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-REcommended young woman to do house work or chamber work and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; a Scotch girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; an English woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, by three nice smart colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; he perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR COUNtry, as good cook, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as nurse and seamstress; as laundress; as first-class cook; as chambermaid and fine laundress; and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place; would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a German who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is acquainted with the City; is a competent and careful driver. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND OBLIGING Protestant young woman, a situation to go to California, or West with a lady, or would take a place as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing, or would do the housework of a small family. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 36 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing, and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment, either as coachman or farmer. Understands the business thoroughly. Can produce the very best kind of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 207 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., close by 1st-av. Can be seen there this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as being a first-class meat and pastry cook. Has no objection to go to a hotel or boarding-house; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and to do the housework of a small, private family. Would like to go to California. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, No. 67 Oliver-st., room No. 13, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish Protestant woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Understands her business perfectly. Has the best City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as pastry cook in a hotel, or cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 6th-av., in the furniture store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR CHAMbermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is competent and kind and obliging; she refers to her present employer, where she can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2 at No. 198 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 124 West 12th-st., 2d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a first-class chambermaid and laundress; fully understands French fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl, as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address, H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent. Can give excellent recommendation. Call at No. 105 West 43d st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF competent, experienced, faithful and trustworthy girls in any capacity, Protestants and Catholics, of all nations. Families in want of servants of undoubted ability, at moderate wages, will apply at the Advertising Agency No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting. This establishment is conducted by an American, who will guarantee satisfaction to employers. No girl admitted unless having sufficient testimonials to insure her a situation. Families residing in the country supplied promptly for 3 months, on the receipt of 50 cents.

J. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st., 2d floor, room No. 5, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a good young woman as nurse, and assist in chamberwork; she has lived in the present place over two years and discharged her duty well. Can be seen at her present employer's between the hours of 10 and 2, No. 198 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 2,768 General Post Office, giving genuine name and location.

GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION.—LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., wishes to procure a situation for a gardener of character and capacity; is a desirable man to any party having an opening for one.

HOUSEKEEPER—AN AMERICAN LADY OF unexceptionable reference and address, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; has had experience in the management of a household, and would have no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 832 Broadway.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS can obtain excellent servants at the only New Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home." It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMily, or a single man, competent to take charge of a small farm near the City. The proprietor's chief object is the cultivation of fruit. No one need apply unless they are good practical farmers, and have a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of fruit trees, and are temperate, industrious and have good testimonials as to character and ability. Address JOHN RYDER, *New-York Times* Office, where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH A FRESH BREAST OF milk to take a child to nurse at her own house. None need apply without the highest testimonials. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 8 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, both in the city and country, and is a good disciplinarian, is desirous to obtain a situation in a school or seminary. The country preferred. Apply at, or address T. A. S., No. 194 West 15th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER TO GIVE PRIvate lessons in the French language to the advertiser, One who could devote an hour or so every Sunday would be preferred. Address, stating terms, C. B. H., *Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING a first-class house between 8th and 12th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well furnished room on second floor, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace, register, &c., to a gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman. Good references required. Address, with name, H. C. S., office of this paper.

BOARDING.—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED parlor and attachment room, on the first floor, with gas and hot and cold water, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two or three single gentlemen; price $5 a week, (partial board if desired;) family private; location west from Broadway, near 6th-av. cars, below Bleecker-st. Address Mrs. WILLIS, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. House, first-class; water, gas and bath rooms. Room furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 309½ East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH-BROOKLYN—FRONT parlor, on second floor, (with hall room if desired) with board, may be had at No. 292 Henry, near Harrison-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—IN A PRIVATE family, five minutes' walk from the ferry; a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen can be furnished with board by calling at No. 145 Grove-st.

WESTERN HOTEL—NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 CORTLANDT-ST.—BOARD $1 50 PER DAY.—This well-known and centrally located hotel has reduced the price of board from $2 to $1 50 per day. THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two or three single persons, can have pleasant rooms on second floor, with board, in a private family, residing at No. 109 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The house has gas, baths, &c., &c. Terms moderate.

NO. 38 WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Pleasant furnished rooms with board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. References required.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS property at low prices:

The large and commodious house known as No. 175 10th-st., near 3d-av., built in the most substantial manner; house, 32 feet by 45 feet; lot, 32 feet by 94 6-10 feet; location very desirable.

Also, two brown-stone front houses situated on 17th-st., north side, opposite Stuyvesant-square; this location is one of the most pleasant in the City, and the houses are built and finished in the modern style.

Also, the first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house No 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., one of the pleasantest sites on Murray Hill.

Also, two brick houses situated on the north side of 58th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs. The houses are 20 feet by 40 feet; lots, 20 feet by 100 feet. They are neatly finished. Price and terms easy.

Also, a house in Brooklyn, E. D., two stories and basement; also, a pleasant piazza in front, and court yard. The location is on 4th-st., between South 4th and South 5th sts., opposite the Wall House, and only a few minutes' walk from either ferry. Price low and terms easy. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SMALL NEAT BROWN-stone houses, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The houses are three stories in height, with balconies. In front there are court-yards inclosed with a neat iron railing. All are finished with the modern improvements. The reasonable price and easy terms render them desirable property. Apply at No. 202 on the premises, or to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on 12th-st., near Broadway, 23 by 46; lot 23 by 166, in prime order; also the furniture, as the owner is going abroad. Price of house, $13 500; terms easy. For particulars and cards, apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 63 DOWNing-st; a neat modern-built brick cottage, with a two-story extension, containing 11 rooms and cellar, nice yard; all in good order. Price $5,500; $2,000 may remain on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. Title perfect. Apply on the premises.

TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The three story brick house and lot No. 40 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., in prime order and complete with all the modern improvements—house 20.6x42 feet, with a basement extension of 8 feet, and covered piazza over extension—lot 98.9 deep. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY LOTS IN JERSEY CITY, ONE mile from the Ferry. The property is rapidly improving in value. Will be sold on favorable terms.

Also, a cottage containing 9 rooms, on two lots, in full view of Staten Island and the Narrows. Apply to A. S. WHITON, No. 72 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW AND ELEgant first class four-story brown-stone front house, in 34th-st., built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every modern improvement. Lot full size. Inquire at No. 53 East 34th-st., or of W. LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALuable house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, finished with all modern improvements, in good order; terms easy; possession April 1. Apply to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house No. 153 West 14th-st.; the lot is 25x120 feet; the house is newly painted and frescoed. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the railroad stations of the Harlem at Hunt's Bridge, or New Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery; conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c.; the grounds are in perfect order on the whole place; the premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq.; perfectly healthy, on high ground, and has a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years, to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT SOUTH BERGEN, 1¾ miles from Jersey City Ferry—House with one acre of ground, beautifully located, with necessary outbuildings, and desirable fruit and shade-trees, shrubbery, &c.; buildings nearly new, and in good order; house is two-story, 32 feet by 38 feet, with a wing and kitchen, and commands a splendid view of New-York Harbor and surrounding country; stages to and from Jersey City every few minutes. For terms, &c., apply to CHAS. H. VOORHIS, No. 19 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL villa, situated on the Harlem River, in Westchester County; the lawn has a river front, with large shade and ornamental trees, a fine garden with vines and fruit trees; the house is handsomely furnished, and the situation accessible by boat and railroad at all hours; for a Summer residence it is unsurpassed. Apply to THOMAS N. SOTHER, No. 51 Liberty-st., first floor.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, one-half mile from the Dépôt, a country seat, containing 11 acres, (more land if desired,) finely-improved and well stocked with choice fruits of different varieties. The house is large, well-built, nearly new, conveniently-arranged and beautifully-situated, good barn, stable, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT PORTchester, 28 miles from this City, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32 x 40, 14 rooms. 1¾ acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 252 West 27th-st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 22, if not sold at private sale previously.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the dépôt at Elizabeth.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square, with a wing 43x20; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. WELLS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. MCNAMEE. The grounds contain two acres to each cottage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A beautiful country residence—fine house, about three-fourths of an acre of land, an excellent garden with choice fruits, ornamental trees and hedges. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Eligibly situated, five minutes from dépôt; 12 acres of land, in good order; house is furnished in modern style. Terms moderate. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st., or on the premises, to GEO. W. SMITH.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE town of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from the dépôt, containing 32 acres in a high state of cultivation. A large part has been plowed from 10 to 12 inches deep. All stones and other obstructions have been entirely removed. There is an apple orchard which bears largely annually. The garden contains plenty of strawberries, rhubarb, asparagus, and other vegetables; also, choice fruit trees. The lawn is well filled with ornamental trees. The dwelling is large, built in cottage style, and conveniently arranged, and nearly new. The barn, stables, carriage house, granary, tool-house, poultry house, root and manure cellars, are all convenient. There is a good well in the yard for the use of the stock. The location is beautiful, with a fine view, and exceedingly healthy. In the neighborhood there are good schools and churches, and good society. The stock which is very choice, farming utensils and everything on the place, will be sold with the farm. For price and terms, apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TWO FINE FARMS OF 103 AND 135 acres, situated in Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., for sale or exchange for unencumbered City property. Good buildings, plenty of fruit, &c. A rare chance for any one wishing a farm. Apply to CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, piano-forte manufacturers, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON SHREWSBURY RIVER, near the Highlands, Ocean House, &c., containing 95 acres, pleasantly situated, good buildings. Will be sold low; two-thirds of purchase-money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Inquire of D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—FARM NEAR STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.—160 acres, 60 meadow and tillable, balance heavy timber. Good 1½-story house and numerous out-houses, apple orchard, &c., &c., situated on the Newfield Road. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.

JAMES WYLIE.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO NEW THREE-story dwelling-houses on the easterly side of Trotter-st., near Gates-av., and in the immediate vicinity of the churches, and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs., and three minutes walk from Fulton-av. Railroad; the houses were built in the best manner, and will be sold on very reasonable terms, or rented at $425. Apply to FISHER HOWE, No. 160 Front-st., New-York, or W. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics Bank Building, Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE splendid and spacious basement at the corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building, being handsomely fitted up, and having entrances both in Broadway and Cortlandt-st.; offers a rare chance for a restaurant—for such a business the location cannot be equalled in this City. For further particulars apply to M WILSON, corner Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is of brown stone and four stories high, contains all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, &c. The furniture, which is very elegant and quite new, and has been made in the best cabinet ware-houses in the City, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st., between the hours of 11 and 4.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT 3½-STORY BRICK house in the upper part of the City, containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with a bath-room, and Croton water and gas throughout—respectably located. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately! Inquire at No 245 9th-av., corner of 26th-st.

TO LET—NEW STORES, HALL, BASEMENT, &c., corner of Broadway and 12th-st.; large and small stores; also, stores on 2d floor, with a spacious Broadway entrance. Possession May 1. Elevation and plans at the office of JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE TWO-story building, situated at No. 212 Grand-st., between Elizabeth and Mott sts. The store is 100 feet deep. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 100 VESEY-ST., OPPOSITE Washington Market. Apply to GEO. A. JONES, No. 59 William-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT STORE NO. 89 Liberty-st. Apply to C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE STORES, NOS. 146 and 148 Nassau-st., in the Tract House. Apply to O. R. KINGSBURY, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—THE advertiser desires to rent his well-furnished house to a small genteel family. If agreeable, his family, of four persons, would board with the tenant, for which a full consideration would be made. Location near Broadway and 27th-st. Address, with real name and references, C. C., Box No. 1,861 Post Office.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT TO LEASE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—That popular and commodious hotel and restaurant at No. 14 Beekman-st., one door from Nassau, known as "Savery's Temperance House." Possession on or about March 15 if desired. Apply to E. H BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3; or to R. C. MORSE, at the *Observer* Office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED AND twenty acres, near the village of Westchester, suitable for a dairy. For particulars, inquire at the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, corner Bowery and Broome sts.

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE VALUABLE property No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton-st. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. JAQUES, Elizabeth City, N. J.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT ON Broadway, in Appleton's Building. The subscribers having made large additions to their building are prepared to offer quite a large number of desirable rooms and offices suitable for all kinds of business. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO IRON AND STORAGE MEN.—TO RENT, or the lease for sale, which has eight years to run, the Storage and Iron Yard, on South and Water sts., between Catherine and Market sts., formerly occupied by John Bacon & Son. Inquire of JOHN E. BACON, Nos. 12 and 14 Spruce-st.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE—ON 32D-ST., near 4th-av. and Murray Hill. Is one of the best stands and buildings in the City for private custom. Will stall 60 horses. Also, a large room 40 by 162 feet, suitable for a Lodge or meetings. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE, TENTH-ST., third door west of Broadway, the second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished. The location is a very desirable one.

PICTURE GALLERY TO LET—FROM THE 1st of May next, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., about 75 feet on Broadway and 100 feet on 13th-st. Apply No. 24 Maiden-lane, to ROOSEVELT & SON.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LOFT WANTED.
A FIRST OR SECOND LOFT,
Located between Fulton and Chambers sts. Inquire of
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers of Neck Ties,
No. 49 Vesey-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SUBSTANTIAL 3-story and basement house, with all the modern improvements in any respectable part of the City. Address HOME, Box No. 232 Post-Office, stating price, terms, location, and full particulars.

STEAM POWER WANTED—OF SMALL amount, and some free steam, and room in a basement, first floor, or under a shed, at moderate rent, in this City. Apply to G. A. S., office of this paper.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN UNPRECEDENTED BARGAIN.—A 7-octave, double-carved mouldings, carved legs, grape pattern, pearl keys, fully warranted piano, $500 style, will be sold, for cash, for $285. Second-hand pianos from $20 to $200. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LARGE COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Said store is eligibly situated; has done a good business for 21 years. Any one wishing to engage in the above business will find it to their advantage to call on RAYNOR & POSTS, Bellport, L. I. Also, a good two-story dwelling-house, in complete order, by WM. RAYNOR.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business for fifteen years, with a good class of customers, would sell their stock, (which is small,) with lease of store and good will of the business. Address Box No. 2,085 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, TOGETHER WITH the entire stock and fixtures of the Old Star Hotel, Nos. 60 and 62 Lispenard-st., better known as H. E. Field's. For further particulars, inquire of JAMES MARINER, No. 169 Broadway, Rooms, Nos 20 and 21, or of THOMAS P. WAY, Washington market.

TO BUILDERS.—3,153 FEET DRAB BUILDING Stone, of good quality and size, on the wharf foot of 14th-st., North River, for sale by

P. I. NEVIUS & SONS, No. 11 South-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name of CORNING & CO., is this day dissolved. All the debts of said firm have been paid. Signed.

JASPER CORNING,
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
JAMES L. WIBRAY,
By H. M. BENEDICT, Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of CUMMINGS & CANFIELD, for the manufacturing of Piano-fortes, at the late stand of L. P. CUMMINGS, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. Signed,

L. P. CUMMINGS,
A. V. CANFIELD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CONKLIN & SACKETT expired on the 1st inst. W. L. CONKLIN continues his long-established Merchant Tailoring and Clothing business at No. 8 Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire splendid furniture, marble and bronze statuary, paintings, costly Chinese and Bohemian vases, superb piano-forte, &c., contained in the elegant five-story residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., embracing over five hundred lots of rich carved rosewood furniture, all made to order and new, the house having been furnished throughout four months ago, at an expense of over $12,000. The public are assured that the sale will be peremptory, the circumstances under which it is made making it imperative that everything should be sold without reserve. Catalogues giving accurate description of everything in the house, will be ready at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place, rain or shine.

The furniture of the house consists in part of four splendid carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocatel, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order, elegant carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with white statuary tops, solid rosewood, Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin. Elegant 7½ octave rosewood piano-forte, with the unexpired warrantee, French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood and mounted in ormolu, six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets. Silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with marble tops, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, elegant paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c. Elegant rosewood chamber furniture, marble dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, twenty-two splendid hair mattresses English blankets, French counterpanes, rosewood armoire, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, full suites in hair cloth, shades, lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, tête-a-têtes, sofas, solid oak dining-room furniture, marble-top sideboard, extension dining table, with case, oak chairs, two secretaries and bookcases, rich silver ware of every description, gold band and decorated china, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters. Splendid iron safe, &c. Commence at 10½ precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany bureau, mahogany bureau bookcase, gilt frame pier glasses, window curtains, window shades, mahogany chairs covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers covered in ditto, maple cane-seat nurse rockers, mahogany sofa bedsteads, maple and black walnut bedsteads, cottage chairs, double and single hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, easy chairs covered in leather, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes and bookcases, mahogany marble-top centre tables.

Also, an assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a billiard table, in good order, with balls, cues and other implements complete.

By order of the assignee, a fine gold watch.

At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of H. De Young:

Hypothecated Stock, 10 shares Western Virginia and Kentucky Railroad and Coal Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, and FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a private collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, water colors and drawings. Among them will be found specimens from Talbot, T. A. Richards, S. Coleman, J. W. Casilear, Geo. H. Hall, Bellows, Shattuck, Lewis, of Philadelphia, Boutelle, Carter, W. M. Brown, Brewerton, Williamson, Moran, Kock, Weber, Johnson, Bergmank, Sontag, Hamilton, Selger, D. Brackelaer, Van Hogan, Molemace, Van Elten, Onder, Keyde, Louis Lang, Russell, Smith, Bott, Oils and others.

Also, some water colors, pastels and Sepia drawings, by Hutchings, of Boston, Moran, Dibden, Fish, Sebron, Waterston and Montague.

Also, about 20 pictures just received from Florence, fine copies from the old masters.

This elegant collection is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and amateurs.

The pictures will be on exhibition, with catalogue, from Tuesday morning until day of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE OF the estate of D. S. Mills, deceased, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange.

NEW-YORK—Four lots northwest corner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., 77.5x100 feet deep.

BROOKLYN—No. 120 North 4th-st., gore 39 feet front and 16 rear.

NEWTOWN—The Mills farm, of 161 acres, at Middle Village, five miles from Williamsburg on the Jamaica turnpike; 30 acres salt meadow on Flushing Creek, and nine acres of woodland. The farm will be sold in parcels of 3 to 42 acres. On the largest parcel are double two-story house, large barn, cattle sheds, carriage and ice houses, and a stone stable with stalls for 100 cows. The parcels are mostly in substantial stone fence. The land is of the best quality, and suitable for gardeners. Title indisputable. For particulars, apply to JESSE C. SMITH, referee, No. 74 Wall-st., or CHAS. B. HART, plaintiff's attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.; and for maps, to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 127 East 19th-st., near 2d-av., handsome household furniture, the property of a family removing to the country, consisting of velvet carpets, matting, lace curtains and cornices, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, tête-a-têtes, &c., covered in crimson and brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, ivory pearl inlaid chess-table, superb Parian group, mantel ornaments, centre-table with marble top, rich bronze and ormolu chandeliers, mahogany parlor suites, in hair cloth, book-stand, embroidered curtains, &c., oil paintings, bedroom, Brussels, and three-ply carpets, mahogany bed-steads, marble-top bureaus, chairs, imitation rosewood chairs, maple and cottage furniture, beds, mattresses, Turkey curtains, black walnut furniture, marble-top bureaus, &c., china, glass, kitchen ware, &c., and other valuable furniture not enumerated. Sale without reserve.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage house No. 320 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 70 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair; 14 feet 8 inches by 32; lot 80 feet deep; ground rent $30 per annum. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence the above offers every inducement. For card of admission and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, No. 119 Broadway, southwest corner of Cedar-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. will include in their sale of FRIDAY, Feb. 5, a stock of ready-made clothing, of superfine quality, cloths, cassimeres, silks, serges, piece goods, &c., &c., all to be sold for cash, without reserve, by order of a receiver duly appointed to close an estate.

A large and desirable assortment of staple and fancy dry goods will be included in the same sale, to which the attention of all cash buyers is invited.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.—H. T. LEEDS WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st., the entire stock of fancy goods imported expressly for the holidays, consisting, in part, of fans, gilt goods, perfumery, jet goods, porte-monnaies, opera glasses, dressing cases, card cases, brushes, combs, &c., traveling bags, canes, umbrellas, glass show cases, counters, shelving, &c. The above goods are all of the best quality, and sold only on account of the building being removed to rebuild.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 5, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Furniture all made to order and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. For full particulars, see descriptive catalogues on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, Merchants' Exchange, on Exchange-place, the valuable house and lot, N. S., known as No. 43, adjoining Bank of the State of New-York, and in the rear of the Phenix Bank, suitable for Banking or office purposes. Rent for $4,000 per annum. Size lot 26x96:6 more or less. Terms liberal. Particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

To pay advances, a large invoice of gold and silver watches, gold pencils, sleeve-buttons, ear-rings, bracelets, pins, together with a large assortment of jewelry of every description; Chinese figured silks, in all about 500 pieces, very rich and beautiful, buckskin gloves, real Havana segars, wines, brandies, &c., together with a miscellaneous lot of merchandise of various descriptions.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—ON SATURDAY, 6TH INST., at No. 116 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.; mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, China, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO., WILL sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 66 Nassau st., a large lot of superior gold and silver watches, gold vest and fob chains, sleeve buttons, shirt studs, rings, pins, rich Roman and Mosaic cameos, lava, coral, gold-stone, and other sets, jewelry in cases, bracelets, gold and silver pencil cases, sets of cameo bracelets, pins, drops, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—SATURDAY, FEB. 6, AT 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 65 and 67 Crosby-st., Free Concert Rooms, mortgage sale—The furniture and fixtures of the above rooms, consisting of 50 tables, 200 chairs, window shades, bar counter and fixtures, beer pump, glass ware, wines, liquors, gas pipe and fixtures, scenery transparencies, &c., &c. JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms, cor. of Frankfort and William-sts.—Household furniture, mahogany table, sofas, rose wood sofa, two easy chairs, mahogany rockers, mahogany bedstead, mattresses, three-ply and ingrain carpets, fancy goods, two watches, &c. &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

FINANCIAL.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.

Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES:
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pr., WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., CLARKS'N CROLIUS, Esq.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1857		$1,191,545 59
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	$390,274 28	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	83,857 64	
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40—	474,191 32
Total		$1,665,736 91
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for losses by death	$151,403 46	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, purchased policies, &c.	27,567 07	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	5,456 30	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	14,288 70	
Amount paid for printing, stationery, office rent, and expenses	6,040 42	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	39,133 78	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	18,880 93—	262,770 66
Total		$1,402,966 25
ASSETS.		
Cash in Banks	$42,057 16	
Invested in securities created under laws of the State of New-York	206,509 03	
Bonds and Mortgages	512,022 14	
Invested in Real Estate	48,963 56	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1858	13,891 16	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1858	27,550 21	
Notes received for forty per cent. premiums on life policies bearing interest	524,255 04	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	27,717 95—	$1,402,966 25

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1858, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates and, where parties have given premium notes, to be allowed in settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M.D.,	DAVID DOWS,
JOHN M. NIXON,	WILLIAM BARTON,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	GEORGE GREER,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,	DANIEL S. MILLER,
LORING ANDREWS,	WM. COXE DUSENBURY,
JOHN MAIRS,	WM. PATRICK,
RUSSELL DART,	WM. H. APPLETON,
HENRY SUYDAM, JR.,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGES WILKES, M. D.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., for the year 1857:

Assets 31st December, 1856		$341,324 42
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and charge for Policies	$162,676 08	
Interest and rent	22,223 91—	184,899 99
Total		$526,224 41
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$58,794 00	
Interest on capital and dividends	7,810 58	
Returned premiums, cancelled policies, and commission	19,836 23	
Reinsurance, office expenses and exchange	19,299 74—	105,740 55
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank and U. S. Trust Co.	$15,076 43	
Bonds and mortgages	292,960 69	
New-York City Revenue Bonds	10,000 00	
Bills receivable	37,918 97	
Due by agents	18,475 40	
Real estate	5,097 92	
Deferred premiums, small loans on policies, &c.	37,739 01	
Interest accrued or due	3,215 44	
Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$420,483 86
Total		$526,224 41
Assets Jan. 1, 1857	$341,324 42	
Assets Jan. 1, 1858	420,483 86	

Whole number of new policies issued in 1857 was 1,004.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,	SHEPHERD KNAPP,
LUTHER BRADISH,	EDWARD S. CLARK,
JAMES SUYDAM,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
JAMES MARSH,	FRANCIS T. LUQUEER,
JOHN J. CISCO,	JOHN J. PHELPS,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,	CHARLES E. BILL,
ISAAC A. STORM,	GERARD STUYVESANT,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,	CLINTON GILBERT,
JOSIAH RICH,	JACOB HARSEN,
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY,	WM. B. BOLLES,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,	H. K. CORNING,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JOHN C. BALDWIN,
D. H. ARNOLD,	EDWARD MINTURN,
W. R. VERMILYE,	LUCIEN D. COMAN,
WILLIAM TUCKER,	AUGUSTUS H. WARD.

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS.
PHYSICIANS.
JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, (residence No. 19 Amity-st.,) at the office of the Company daily from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.
N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.
J. B. GATES, General Agent.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.
WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

COUNTY BONDS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $50,000 of Mercer County, Illinois; $40,000 of Marshall County, Illinois. These bonds were issued to the Western Air Line Railroad, and are indorsed by said road, and the interest coupons are payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The laws of the State and of the said Counties, authorizing the same, &c., &c., can be seen at our office. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$25,000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR TWO sums on first-class houses. $10,000 in three or four sums; $5,000, $4,000, $2,000, $1,900, at 7 per cent., for a term of years. Also, mortgages wanted at a discount. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 38 Wall-st.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY (A stranger in the City) wishes the loan of $30 for a few weeks. Security and reference given. Address, stating place of interview, Miss A. B. A., Madison-square Post-Office.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Coupons, past due, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, Feb. 3, 1858.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, out of its net earnings for the six months which expired on the first instant, payable on the twentieth day of February instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON—the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of February instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. has been declared this 3d day of February, 1858, payable on and after the 9th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
GEORGE C. PETERS, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst., and remain closed until 10th prox. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Bank of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. P. HALSEY was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Oothout, and Mr. CHARLES P. LEVERICH was chosen Vice-President. Mr. WILLIAM OOTHOUT was elected a director in place of Mr. Edward P. Heyer, resigned. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the vital fluid, and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the worst cases of scrofula, have established its reputation as the very best and safest remedy that can be used. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna, Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood. $1 per vial.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN P. VANROSSUM, NO. 35 CEDAR-st., offers for sale the following articles of his own importation and selection: Havana cigars, various and choice brands; Holland gin, fine brandies, old Jamaica rum, Scotch and domestic whiskies, port, sherry, and claret wines, Burgundies, hocks, Sauternes, and Champagne, which he will supply at moderate prices, and in quantities to suit.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 198 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $132 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

SATHER & CHURCH, OF SAN FRANCISCO, having, by an assignment made by them to the undersigned, PETER NAYLOR, given a preference in payments out of the assigned estate to drafts of amounts not exceeding one hundred dollars, drawn by said SATHER & CHURCH upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & Co., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & Co., notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts so preferred that they are required to present such drafts for payment to the undersigned, at his office, No. 76 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next; and that, in default of such presentment within that time, the holders of such drafts will, in pursuance of a provision to that effect contained in the said assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference so provided for them. PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1857.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, on the 1st inst., the following-named persons were duly elected:

JOHN THOMSON,	DAVID B. MOSES,
HENRY I. HART,	JOHN ROMER,
WALTER W. CONCKLIN,	VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
WILLIAM RADFORD,	JOHN SHOTWELL,
ABM. FRAZEE,	HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ISAAC ODELL.	

And for Inspectors of the next Election, JOHN CASTREE, JOHN W. ANDREAS, and ZIMRI WEST.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board on the same day, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reëlected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order.
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. All parties interested are requested to attend.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, }
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee.
JOHN LYNES, }

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 7th sts., East River.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas-light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 13. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 10.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOT

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 24......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
North Star...Feb. 20	Saturday, Mch 20	Wednesd'y, Mh 24
Ariel......March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Apl 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9¾ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¼ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR PANAMA, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON, Executor.
o3-law6mF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK VINCENT against JOHN CORRIGAN.—To the above defendant—Sir: you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.

The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December 1857. COUDERT BROTHERS,
ja1-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JONATHAN HAVENS, Julia Ann Sackett and Frances M. Havens against Robert D. Handy and his wife, James N. Wiltsie, Alfred Roe, Edward C. Delavan and Margaretta B. his wife, and James W. Broughton.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 43 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1857.
P. A. VAN BERGEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 43 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of December, 1857. P. A. VAN BERGEN,
ja1-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE M. K. UNDERHILL, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BEATTIE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To JOHN J. BEATTIE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn, Kings County, Long Island, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the 30th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 6, 1857.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, on the 4th day of February, 1858.
INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS,
5f-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN N. HAYWARD against JEROME B. SHAW, Matthew H. Cooper, Josephine M. Shaw, John F. Bailey, Helen M. Morrill, Joseph R. Marston, Frederick U. Marston, William W. Kennedy, Orson S. Gregory, Robert C. S. Henry, and Noah Miller.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1857.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of November, 1857. ja22-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT HOGAN against JOHN PHELAN, and LUCY PHELAN his wife, and PATRICK MULVEHILL.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant LUCY PHELAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.
JNO. H. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1857. ja1-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LAWRENCE DUNN against BRIDGET DUNN—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action; which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City on the 12th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 347 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, January 12, 1858.
SPENCER & SANFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja15-law6wF*

AT A SURROGATE'S COURT, HELD IN and for the County of Kings, at the Surrogate's Office, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 4th day of February, 1858. Present, RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate.—In the matter of the application of BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Administrator of JOSEPH HOUGH, deceased, for authority to mortgage, lease or sell the real estate of deceased for the payment of his debts, &c.—On reading and filing the application of BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, the Administrator aforesaid, for authority to mortgage, lease or sell the real estate of the said deceased, for the payment of his debts, it is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said JOSEPH HOUGH, deceased, appear before the Surrogate of the County of Kings, at his office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why authority should not be given to the said BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, to mortgage, lease or sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary to pay his debts.
RODMAN B. DAWSON,
f4aw-4wF* Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.
JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.
ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
au14-law6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAN E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.
ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator,
n13-law6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.
o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d25-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-law6mF* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1857.
o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BURRELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Lovell & Chase, No. 5 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July, 1858.—Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1858.
ja8-law6mF* JENNIE M. BURRELL, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.
o23-law6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5, 1857. W. K. THORN,
n6-law6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

High Price for Fencing Vacant Lots—The Unlicensed Staten-Island Ferry.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman McSpedon in the Chair. Several petitions were received and referred in relation to the opening, &c., of Reade-street. The resolution of Alderman Adams, for a Searcher for the Committee on Frauds, at $2 per day, was adopted.

The Committee on Assessments reported respecting the petition of John M. Bixby, as follows:

That in the month of November, 1854, an ordinance passed the Common Council, directing, in general terms, "that the vacant lots, on Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues; and on Fourth and Fifth avenues, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, be fenced, where necessary." That in pursuance of this ordinance, James Furey, the then Street Commissioner, made an agreement with John McClave, for fencing all the vacant lots mentioned in the above ordinance; Mr. Furey neglecting to advertise for proposals, or seeking competition for the same. Mr. Flagg appeared before your Committee, on behalf of the petitioner, and stated the amount of the claims made by McClave, for this work, were paid by the Comptroller, June 11, 1855, and confirmed by the Common Council, February, 1856, at $3,251 63. The Comptroller further stated, that the contract was never advertised, but divided up into twelve jobs, each job being less than $250. That the price charged per foot was about *one dollar and twenty-five cents*, when, *if the Street Commissioner had sought competition*, by advertising for proposals, *it would not have cost the property-owners more than thirty cents per foot*. Your Committee believe that, were it not for the oversight of the Comptroller, in paying so large a sum, $3,251 63, that the contractor never could have recovered more than $800 from the City for the entire work. The parties assessed for this work have all refused to pay such an exorbitant assessment, but that they are willing to pay a fair price, viz., thirty cents per foot. Your Committee believe that the Street Commissioner, knowingly, violated the Charter of 1853, in thus giving to McClave a contract for $3,251 63, without advertising the same. Your Committee believe, that unless the Common Council reduce the assessments for this fencing, from the amount charged, $1 25, to that of 30 cents per foot, the City Treasury will be the loser to the full amount of $3,251 63. Your Committee, in view of the foregoing facts, offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the assessment of one hundred and two dollars and sixteen cents, for fencing ninety-four feet eight inches, on property of Jno. M. Bixby, north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Fortieth-street, be and the same is hereby reduced to twenty-eight dollars and forty-two cents, the same being at the rate of thirty cents per foot; interest to be charged thereon from the confirmation of the assessment list by the Common Council.

THOS. McSPEDON,
GEORGE STARR,
THOS. STEPHENS,
Committee on Assessments.

On motion of Alderman Tucker, the report was laid over.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in relation to the unauthorized ferry at the Battery, giving a history of the Battery and ferry matters, and says there was no authority given for said ferry; that Mr. Law, the contractor, established it for the avowed purpose of bringing stone and other materials for the Battery enlargement, but had used it for a Staten Island ferry. The Comptroller says he might institute legal proceedings against the Ferry Company, on the ground of an encroachment, but that, in taking such steps, he could not expect the coöperation of the Common Council. He is informed that the slip might be leased for $3,000 for the purpose of a ferry, should the Legislature change the tenure by which the Battery is held.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

The Mayor's message in relation to the expected arrival of Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha and suite, was received from the Board of Councilmen, and a special Committee of five appointed to coöperate with a like Committee from the Councilmen in carrying out the wishes of the Mayor.

The resolution appropriating money for the celebration of Washington's Birthday was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Street Department Frauds—Assessment Rolls Stolen.

The Standing Committee on Frauds of the Board of Aldermen met again yesterday afternoon, (Alderman Adams in the chair,) and continued the investigation of the alleged frauds in the Street Department, reported by D. D. Conover, Esq. The Fifty-fourth-street case was taken up again, and some confirmatory testimony received. Mr. Francis P. Vidal, who surveyed the work, stated that the error through which Mr. Farley received some $900 more than he was entitled to was made by Mr. Strife, (since dead,) who was employed by him while sick to furnish the assessment report. Mr. G. F. Rogers, who was contract clerk at the time the contract was awarded to Mr. Mountjoy, was called, but could not tell why it was given to the highest, instead of the lowest, bidder, unless it was because the other bidders declined to do the work. His duty in the matter was simply to enter the contract in the books under the direction of the Street Commissioner. While the witness was on the stand, Alderman Adams volunteered an explanation as to what he said on a former occasion, in relation to Mr. Rogers' having gone South for his health. He did not mean to charge that he had absented himself from the City because these matters were under investigation. The witness said he had not supposed he did. Mr. Charles Turner was called, and after stating that he believed himself to have been *the* Street Commissioner since the death of Mr. Taylor, said he knew nothing of the particulars in the *Fifty-fourth-street* case, as although he was Deputy at the time, it had not come under his supervision. As a tax-payer, he was willing to say that he thought seventy-five cents per foot for the work was a very large price. He also thought that delays in the Common Council, in the matter of street improvements, were the cause of great injury to property owners. On account of such delays it was often the case that the work was done before the contracts were perfected. He had sometimes directed work to be done before the Common Council had taken action on it simply because he thought the interest of property-owners required it. Mr. Farley testified that he paid Mr. Mountjoy some $15, $20, or $25 for the contract; he could not tell exactly what the amount was. Mr. Mountjoy had borrowed about that amount from him, and after the contract had been awarded, he called it square with him. He thought the price for the work was no more than fair, as there was an average filling in to be done of about nine feet width by nine feet in depth. In relation to the $900 over receipts, he said he was not aware that he had received it until so informed by Mr. Monaghan, and that then he returned it to Mr. Pinckney to pay back to the property owners, because they would not receive it at the Comptroller's office. Mr. White, a property-owner on the line, said he had been charged $465 for what he would agree to do for $55. He was sure no such amount of filling as had been charged had been placed there. Mr. Lateau thought there had not been an average filling in of more than 18 inches in depth. Mr. Moulton was of the same opinion, and stated further that Mr. Devlin had been paid for regulating and grading the street under a former contract.

The Committee considered they had received sufficient testimony in the above case, closed it, and would have proceeded with the Fifty-second-street case, had not Mr. Taylor, of the Assessor's office, informed them that *the assessment roll in that case had been abstracted from the office, since the former meeting of the Committee*. The Committee then adjourned to Monday at 2 P. M.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Resignation of Mr. Perit—Complaints and Penalties—Mayor Powell and Mr. Stranahan Differ about the Appointment of an Inspector—Charges of Incompetency Against Brooklyn Police Captains—Gen. Nye Repudiates the Prospectic Gift of a House and Lot.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., Gen. Nye in the Chair. All the members were in attendance. The lobby was crowded with applicants.

Mr. Bowen reported the evidence on the following complaints, and recommended the penalties affixed:

Peter Bogart, for being off duty on the score of sickness, without asking leave of his commanding officer, was ordered to be reprimanded.

The charge against Matthias Bruen, for being off his post, was dismissed, the evidence failing to sustain it.

Christopher K. Darling, for going off in a wagon from the Girard House at 1 o'clock in the morning, instead of remaining on duty at the Station-house, was fined in ten days' pay.

Bernard O'Rourke, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was charged with cruelly beating a boy, but the charge was dismissed because of the failure of the evidence to substantiate it.

Christopher K. Darling, already fined in ten days pay, was again fined, for a previous absence from his post, in five days' pay.

A resolution to pay the special policemen on duty in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards was adopted.

The resignation of Daniel B. Tilden, a patrolman of the Eleventh Precinct, was received and accepted.

Mr. Stranahan reported the testimony in the case of William Utter, charged by a lady with looking in her window. Utter admitted that he may have done so, but, if he did, it was by a mistake, as there was a house of ill-fame in the neighborhood. This complaint, and another against him by a person named Hastings, were dismissed.

Mr. Stranahan moved the appointment of Cornelius Woglom as inspector, to do duty in the Fifth Precinct.

Mayor Powell said he knew Mr. Woglom to be a gentleman of respectability, but, within the last few days, he (the Mayor) had received an intimation that he was incompetent, by want of education, to fill that place properly. He knew that Mr. Woglom had gone through the regular gradations of patrolman and sergeant without doing patrolman's duty.

Mr. Stranahan—I know he is highly spoken of and his appointment has given great satisfaction in his district, as he was, until a week ago, an Alderman from that district.

Mr. Cholwell—Would not that be breaking the rules of this Department by appointing a man from sergeant to inspector who has not performed the duties of policeman?

Mayor Powell—I guess the fact is as stated, and that Mr. Woglom, by reason of lack of early education, has not capacity sufficient to make out a report, or even to copy, in a very legible hand, the reports prepared by other people.

Mr. Stranahan—I withdraw the application for this time, with the hope, and I trust I may have the assurance of the Mayor, that he will go with me in turning out some two or three Captains we have, who are vastly more deficient—and I know what I am saying—than this man Mr. Woglom.

Mayor Powell—Whatever I may do in turning out those who are in, I never shall lend myself to the appointment of men whom I know to be incompetent.

Mr. Stranahan—Will you help me in regard to those already in?

Mayor Powell—I should not like to bind myself by any pledge to what I shall do in the future.

Mayor Tiemann—If anybody be appointed who is incompetent, it is the duty of the Board to remove him as soon as his incompetency is shown.

Mr. Stranahan—I would like to know the temper of the Board on this very question. I have some cases of this sort in my mind about which I have had some doubts, and I want to have the benefit of the opinions of the other members of the Board, and especially of my friend, the Mayor.

Mayor Powell—In regard to this particular case of Woglom, I suggest that he be brought before the Board and examined, and if he is shown to be competent, I, for one, shall not refuse to vote for him.

Mr. Stranahan—I withdraw the application for the present.

Mayor Powell—Will you adopt that suggestion?

Mr. Stranahan—Yes, with this amendment, that three other Captains (and I care not if all others in that City) be also brought forward and examined.

Mayor Powell—No, that is not fair. The officers now acting as Captains in Brooklyn were elected by the people, and have been adopted by the Board, and it is time enough to remove them when they are complained of. But I do say this, that this man has not done duty as a patrolman. He has never been on his beat for an hour, and now he is brought before us to be appointed Inspector for that District, and it is to be supposed that he ought to have proper qualifications for the post. I know plenty of patrolmen in that District, any one of whom ought to be advanced to that position, if any man is entitled to it.

Mr. Stranahan—I wish to say, in justification of myself, that I do believe he possesses all those abilities and all those peculiar qualifications which fit a man for Inspector. Had I not believed so, I should not have appointed him. It was a matter that cost me a good deal of thought.

Mr. Bowen—Has not this man been already appointed an inspector?

Mayor Powell—No; Sergeant.

Mr. Bowen—What do I understand the Mayor's objection to be? Is it his want of qualification?

Mayor Powell—Yes; educational qualification.

Mr. Bowen—Can he read?

Mayor Powell—He can read, but he cannot write legibly.

Mr. Bowen—That is sufficient to disqualify him. It disqualifies him under the law. And if there be other captains or other patrolmen in either the City of New-York or of Brooklyn, who, any member of this Board supposes, can neither read nor write, or cannot write, I hope they will be brought up also.

Mayor Tiemann—Let a complaint be made against them.

Mr. Bowen—I trust that Mayor Powell's resolution and the amendment will both be adopted.

Mayor Tiemann—The argument of my friend, the Mayor of Brooklyn, struck me as not exactly square. In the first place, he says these men had been elected by the people, and accepted by this Board, and, therefore, we could not consider their qualifications. If you carry out the same principle, then no matter what a man may do after being accepted by the Board, he will not disqualify himself.

Mayor Powell—You do not understand my position. I simply say I will not pledge myself as to other cases to be disposed of in future. This case stands *per se*, and I want it considered by itself.

Mayor Tiemann—Then you mean that if Mr. Stranahan wishes to bring the other three cases up, he may do so, and let them stand on their merits?

Mayor Powell assented.

Mr. Bowen repeated his desire that both the resolution of Mayor Powell and the amendment of Mr. Stranahan be adopted.

Mayor Powell—I intended to let Mr. Woglom's case pass without notice. I have suffered in silence his name to go to this Board for appointment as a patrolman, and subsequently as a sergeant, knowing at the same time that it was the object of the Police Commissioner for Brooklyn to make him Inspector. But since his appointment, I have received such assurances in regard to his lack of qualification, that I feel it incumbent on me to oppose his appointment as Inspector. I do not know what that has to do with charges against other Inspectors in Brooklyn. If they be incompetent, the Commissioners can remove them without connecting their cases with this.

Mr. Perit—If there was a specific charge, I would concur in Mr. Bowen's view of the matter.

Mr. Bowen—There is a specific charge.

Mr. Perit—No, it is a general one.

Mr. Stranahan—I never before heard the slightest intimation that Mr. Woglom was deficient in education, and I wish distinctly to say that his education, in my view of the case, is vastly better than that of three Captains whom we have now in the City of Brooklyn. I have no doubt of it. I don't think they will compare with him at all. The Board will remember that, as the law reads, it is rather a nice point to say how well a man shall read or write to answer the requirements of the law.

Mr. Bowen—The law is doubtless to be construed liberally.

Mayor Tiemann—It is supposed that the man must read and write legibly and freely. But I myself should think that the fact that Mr. Woglom did not do patrol duty is sufficient to disqualify him. I should oppose the appointment of any man as Inspector who has not had the experience of a patrolman.

Mr. Stranahan—It is no slander, Sir, upon some of the force of the two Cities, as they were formerly constituted, to say—at any rate, of my own city; I will not say of this City—that there was not a man in the force that it would be desirable to make captain.

Mayor Powell—What do I understand you to say?

Mr. Stranahan—I say it is no slander to say that there was not a man in some of the districts of Brooklyn who was a proper man to make captain or Inspector of that district.

Mayor Powell—I cannot imagine your reason for thinking so, except that, in some of the districts there were no policemen there but Democrats, and these were men who were perfectly competent, not only to act as captains, but to take the post of Assistant-Superintendent.

Mr. Stranahan—I made no political allusion whatever, Sir. I do not introduce politics into this Board.

Mayor Powell—I guarantee to fill up that inspectorship with an able man, taken from among the patrolmen.

General Nye—I understand that the resolution offered by Mr. Stranahan is withdrawn for the present.

Mr. Stranahan—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Bowen—There is a motion of the Mayor of Brooklyn before the Board.

General Nye—The resolution is that Mr. Woglom be examined by the Board as to his qualifications for the post of inspector.

Mayor Tiemann—It would be well for Mr. Stranahan to give the names of the other captains to whom he has referred, as that would amount to a charge of incompetency.

Mr. Stranahan—If that is required I have no objection. If it is called for by the Board I will name them.

Mayor Powell—I claim this. These men are not before the Board on any complaint. But Mr. Woglom has been hoisted up from a private citizen to the rank next to that of inspector, and if he is incompetent, his application to be made inspector should be rejected. If he is found competent I will withdraw my objection. If the Commissioner for Brooklyn wishes to bring charges for incompetency against any of these men, that is a different matter. But I do not see why their names should be brought up in connection with this case unless charges be made in a regular form.

Mr. Stranahan—I stated the case truthfully in regard to those three men. I shall make no captious charges against any man in the Brooklyn force, but from a sense of duty and propriety, and in the exercise of the best judgment I can bring to bear upon the case, I am willing that the Mayor of Brooklyn should look further into this matter. He may even have Mr. Woglom before the Board, or a Committee of the Board.

Mayor Tiemann—I move that the whole subject be laid on the table until these gentlemen from Brooklyn examine the matter and satisfy themselves.

Mr. Stranahan—I have no objection to that.

Mayor Tiemann's motion was adopted unanimously.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

General Nye reported the evidence in the case of Chauncey Edwards and Hugh Lindsay, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and recommended that as the charges (for absence from post in one case, and improper language in the other) were founded on a misapprehension, the complaints be dismissed. Carried. James G. Finch, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was charged with using abusive language to the complainant. The charge was dismissed. The charge against Thomas M. Cooke, of the Sixth Precinct, that he refused to get up from bed to attend a fire, was dismissed, it appearing that he was ill, at the time, of rheumatism in the legs.

General Nye brought before the Board the application of the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department, to have John B. Leveridge appointed special policeman to attend to fires. This was referred to the Committee on Applications.

THAT FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR HOUSE AND LOT—GENERAL NYE'S DISCLAIMER.

General Nye said: There is a single suggestion that I want to make for myself. I see that it is going the rounds of the papers quite lively, and with an air of some knowledge upon the subject, that I am to be the recipient of a house costing a large amount of money, and that policemen are taxed for that purpose. All I have to say is, that it is entirely new to me. Whenever anything is offered to be given to me from that Department I think I shall be man enough to refuse it, and I make this statement not that I—

Mayor Tiemann—The papers have been raising quite a breeze about it.

General Nye—Certainly they have, just as people are always raising a breeze about what they know nothing about.

Mayor Tiemann—Yes, and policemen have complained to me that they have been taxed $15 each for it.

General Nye—Who?

Mayor Tiemann—Several of them. I suppose the proceeds will come into the Widow's Fund.

Mr. Bowen—I will be very glad to get it for that purpose.

Mayor Tiemann—If the policemen have so much money to spare I suppose we had better apply to the Legislature to have their salaries cut down to $600.

General Nye.—I suppose a policeman can do what he likes with his money, but when I ask it or accept it, it will be time enough to make a fuss about it.

Mr Perit.—It is better, however, that Mr. Nye should correct the report.

Mayor Tiemann.—Yes, and I am very glad that he does.

General Nye—I very rarely venture to correct a newspaper report, for the fact that they always talk most about that which they know least. And while I have the kindest regards for the newspapers, and have many things to thank them for, for they have done me a great many favors, yet I hope they will not give me a house and lot till I ask for them.

Mayor Tiemann.—I see that the newspapers have been mixing me up, too, with a Mr. Cicero Stanley, or something.

The Board then went into

SECRET SESSION.

In secret session the following letter of resignation was received from Mr. Perit, and accepted:

MR. PERIT'S RESIGNATION.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

Gentlemen: According to the intimation made to you at the last meeting, I hereby resign my place as Commissioner of Police. I accepted the appointment to meet an emergency which had arisen in the affairs of the Board, intending to withdraw when the difficulties which had caused it were removed.

The Board, as now constituted, will, I have no doubt, harmonize in all the important subjects which will come before it, as the principles which are to rule in its proceedings seem to be well understood and accorded in by the different members. In this state of things I feel at liberty to retire, especially as I could remain in the office only at a great sacrifice of personal convenience.

In withdrawing from the Board I cannot but acknowledge the kindness and frankness which have always been manifested towards me during my connection with it, nor can I refrain from expressing my favorable opinion which I entertain of the system which the new Police bill has introduced, which seems to me well calculated to effect the important object at which it aims—a reliable arm of strength for the maintenance of order in this great City.

I have been gratified, too, to observe the intelligence and moral worth of the great majority of the patrolmen now on duty, needing only the filling of their ranks to render the corps efficient beyond any previous force which we have had, and promising to compare favorably with the best establishments of Europe in the course of time.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
P. PERIT.

To the Hon. Commissioners of Police, New-York.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were agreed on:

Morris De Camp, acting sergeant of the Fourteenth Precinct, for Inspector—the appointment to go into force on the 1st of February.

James Silvie, Sergeant of the First Ward, was appointed Inspector of that Ward.

Augustus Mackinburgh, John Whitney, Thomas Nesbit and Charles Van Wart were appointed on the River Police.

Alexander Gibson, formerly appointed as private on that department, was raised to the rank of Sergeant.

Coroners' Inquests.

Fall from a Masthead.—Coroner Perry held an inquest, yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of Wm. McGinness, a young man aged 22 years, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling from the masthead of a ship on which he was employed as a rigger. Verdict "Accidental death." The deceased was a native of Ireland and unmarried.

Sudden Death.—On Wednesday evening Mrs. Bowers, a lady who resided in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, while engaged in her domestic duties, was taken suddenly ill, and falling to the floor expired instantly. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Fires.

Fire in the Madison-square Post-Office.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the Madison-square Post-Office, in the first story of the St. Germain Hotel building, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. A number of letters were burned, and a large portion of the furniture and fixtures destroyed—the loss on the latter being estimated at $150. The building was damaged to the amount of about $50. Both losses are covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

[Advertisement.]

Chanfrau's Farewell Benefit.—To-night this favorite comedian takes his farewell benefit at Purdy's National Theatre, and presents a powerful programme—Mr. C. appearing as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, and *Mose*, in "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York." The popular drama of "The Wild Knight," with Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox and the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Sallow cheeks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on the face and forehead—all these proclaim the victim of dyspepsia, and all these can be rapidly and durably cured by the use of these gentle but thorough and irresistible remedies.

[Advertisement.]

Cobb's Great Ledger Story at Barnum's Museum.—Mr. Watkins' famous dramatization of "The Pioneer Patriot," the most amusing and affecting American drama ever witnessed, is still attracting crowded audiences to Barnum's Museum. It is repeated to-night. The "Broken Sword" is performed this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS

Wear an Oiled Silk Plaster, moistened with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar—relief will be immediate. Testimonials from Isaac V. Fowler, Geo. Law, Simeon Draper, Wm. B. Townsend, Thurlow Weed, Esqs. Plasters, 25c.; Olive Tar, 50c. a bottle, at 16 State-street, and Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

For the Blood—J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders, 12 for $1, at 16 State-street, E. side Battery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 4.

$2,000	Ia. State 5s	83⅜	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b7	81⅛
2,000	do	83⅜	75	do s60	81
7,000	Tenn St. 6s '90	89	50	do. 1 day aftopg	81⅛
1,000	Va. 6s	91⅛	300	do p&c	81⅛
1,500	do	91	200	do b60	82
4,000	do	91⅛	10	do b10	81⅛
9,000	N. C. State 6s	94	400	do b30	82
1,000	Ohio State 6s '60	100½	650	do b30	81⅛
35,000	Mo. State 6s	84	600	do opg	81⅛
5,000	do	84¼	50	do s60	81⅛
10,000	do b60	84½	50	do s3	81⅛
3,000	N. Y. State 6s '65	110	100	do s3 aft opg	81⅛
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s	95	450	do b60	82⅛
2,000	Memphis 6 p.c. bs	78	115	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11
3,500	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88	125	do	10⅞
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	100	100	do b10	10⅞
2,000	E. R. R. 1st m. bs	94	5	Erie R. R.	23⅛
1,000	E. R. R. 2d m. bs	92	940	do	23⅞
1,000	E. R. 3d m. bs. '83	79½	150	do b4	23⅜
2,000	H. R. R. 1s m.	98	100	do b10	23⅜
6,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	58	250	do b30	24
20,000	Read R. R. Bs. '86	71	100	do b15	24
5,000	do b10	71	100	do b10	24
5,000	do b30	71	100	do b5	24
7,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	95½	600	Harlem R. R.	8⅜
1,000	Ill. Freeland Bs.	89½	100	Har. R. R. Pref.	18¼
4,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	40⅛	100	Reading R. R. s10	58⅜
6,000	do	40	200	do c	58⅜
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. B	83	1150	do b30	58⅜
50	National Bank	106½	125	do c	58⅜
10	Bank of Commerce	101	100	Mich. Cen. R. R. b7	64
5	Shoe and Lea. B'k	103	10	do	64
13	Continental Bank	98¼	100	Mich So. & N. I. R. R.	19⅞
75	Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	200	do b60	20
5	Artisans Bank	77	100	do b60	20⅛
62	Bank of N. Y. Scrip	102½	200	do b60	20⅛
25	Canton Company	20⅛	150	do	20
50	do	20⅜	10	Mic. S. & N. I. prf. S'k.	34½
12	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	112	225	Panama Railroad	94
100	Penn. Coal Co.	73	50	do	94⅛
10	do	72½	50	Ill. Cen. R. R. s30	96⅛
160	Cumb Coal Co. s3	17	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R. b10	44
100	do s30	17	495	do	43⅛
150	do s3	17¼	200	do b30	44
10	do	17⅛	200	do b30	43⅛
200	do b30	17⅛	150	do	43⅛
200	do s60	17	90	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	70⅛
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	65⅜	20	do	70⅛
53	do	65⅛	50	do s10	70⅛
50	do s30	[illegible]	50	do b60	71⅛
25	do	65	20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31⅛
100	do s10	65	126	C. B. & Quincy RR	68
5	Third-av. R. R.	98			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Mo. St. 6s	84⅛	100	Harlem Railroad	8⅜
10,000	do	83⅞	100	do	8⅜
20,000	do	83⅞	150	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	19⅞
1,000	Cal. State 7s '70	80	10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	79⅛
5,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8 pr c. 1st m. s'k'g F. C. b's.	96	60	do	80
			10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	64
4,000	La C. & M. L. G. b's	39	50	Panama R. R. s60	94
2,000	do	38	50	do	94⅛
10	Hanover Bank	85	50	do b45	94⅛
120	Pa. Mail S. Co	65	52	do	94⅛
50	do	64⅞	50	do b30	94⅛
400	Cum. Coal Co	17⅛	50	Ill. Cent. R. R.	96⅛
350	do s60	17⅛	300	Cleve. & To. R. R.	43
100	do s30	17⅛	40	do b7	43
300	N. Y. Cent. R. R. opg	81⅛	40	La Cr. & M. R. R.	10⅞
39	do p&c	81⅛	50	do	10⅛
200	Erie R. R. b30	23⅛	50	do b10	10⅞
300	do	23⅞	100	do s10	10⅞
100	do b60	24	20	C. B. & Quin. R. R.	68
160	Reading R. R.	57⅞	70	Hudson River R. R.	19⅞
100	do s30	57⅞			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. R. 7s	Flat	52
$3,000 Mineral Point R. R. 8s	Flat	24½
$3,000 New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. add.	64½
$2,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. add.	52½
$600 Tol. Nor. & Cleveland R. R. 7s	Int. add.	73½
$2,000 Lee County, Iowa, 8s	Int. add.	60
$3,000 Louisiana State 6s	Int. add.	87⅛
$5,000 Town of Berlin (Mar.Co.,W.) 8s	Int. add.	48
$18,000 City of Keokuk 8 ₩ Cent. Bonds	Int. add.	51⅛
$3,060 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856		90
$1,440 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857		80
$2,240 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858		69
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	84
$2,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	52½
$2,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	40
$1,000 City of Racine, (Wis.) 7s	Int. add.	17
$3,000 Milwaukee & Miss. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	69
$5,000 Watertown City 8s	Int. add.	35⅛
$2,000 California State 7 ₩ Cent. Bonds	Flat	80⅛
100 shares Harlem, R. R.		8⅛
15 shares American Express Co		94½
15 shares Bank of Commerce		101
10 shares Artisans' Bank		76½
7 shares Market Bank		99⅜
40 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co		129½
30 shares East River Ins. Co		92
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co		103¾
40 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co		96⅛
103 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co		100
10 shares New World Ins. Co		85
10 shares New World Ins. Co		84
20 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co		88⅛
10 shares Empire City Ins. Co		110½
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		86
15 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		100
5 shares American Exchange Bank		102
10 shares Bank of Commerce		101
57 shares Phenix Bank		105⅛
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		52
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		100
150 shares New-York and Harlem R. R.		8⅜
240 shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R.		43⅜
38 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R.		11

Thursday, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day reacted on the large advance of the earlier part of the week, about 1 ₩ cent. The rise since this day week in New-York Central was about 5 ₩ cent., which disposed some parties to realize at 82@81⅞ ex-dividend, and the free offering of this Stock influenced to some extent the general list. The realizations on Missouri State sixes also had their effect, and at the close of business this afternoon the market was weak. Compared with Wednesday, the decline in New-York Central was ⅞ ₩ cent.; New-York and Erie, ½ ₩ cent.; Missouri 6s, 1 ₩ cent.; Toledo, 1 ₩ cent; Michigan Central 8 ₩ cents., 1@1½ ₩ cent.; Tennessee and Virginia sixes, ½@¾ ₩ cent.; Galena, ¼@½ ₩ cent.; and Pacific Mail, 1 ₩ cent. The speculation in Cumberland Coal was well sustained, and the shares of Michigan Southern Railroad improved from yesterday's rates. The shares of the Panama Railroad were firm, owing to the fact that the threatened opposition in the California steamship trade will ensue to the advantage of the line. This opposition we understand to be of a two-fold nature: Mr. Vanderbilt has, for eighteen months past, been receiving $40,000 a month from the Mail Line as "dead rent" for the old Nicaragua opposition, but with the understanding that *no* opposition should be put on the travel to California. It now appears that Garrison & Morgan, in their own, or under some other names, are about to start an opposition by the Panama route, and as a recompense for the $40,000 a month which Vanderbilt will have to forego in consequence, he authorizes the announcement that he will "start on the 10th March next, to meet the increased travel to California, and demand of competition," a third line to San Francisco. It is proper to add that the Mail contract to the Pacific Company is insured until 1860.

We have little to report of the Money Market, except continued ease. The Banks are taking most of the good paper offered at 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, not exceeding 60@90 days date, and are also lending on approved Stock collaterals at 6@7 ₩ cent. The Domestic Exchanges have further improved to 99⅞ ₩ cent. on Philadelphia, and 99¾ on Baltimore, in consequence of the announcement that the Banks in the first-named city resumed Specie payments in full yesterday, and that Baltimore would follow to-day. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $46,434; paid $63,968, and held at the close $3,129,622.

An error occurred in adding up the reëxports of Foreign Goods from this port for the seven months of the fiscal year, in our tables of yesterday, and we therefore recapitulate the whole export movement with the correction:

EXPORTS SEVEN MONTHS FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857-8. From July 1.	1856-7. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$41,560,000	$46,022,000
Foreign reëxported	7,832,000	2,459,000
Specie	26,707,000	23,259,000
Total all exports	$66,099,000	$71,740,000

The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 ₩ cent., payable on demand. The United States Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 10th inst.

In regard to the unfunded debt of the Michigan Southern Company, not yet adjusted, we have received the following official notice from the Treasurer:

Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co.

The unsecured creditors of this Company who have not arranged or funded their claims, are hereby notified that the Company are now prepared to negotiate with them on terms favorable to their interests.

WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—NEAR JAN. 1, 1858.

	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts, Exchange, &c.	Specie.
Maine	$2,194,623	$1,666,755	$11,164,537	$616,910
N. H.	1,302,638	875,789	7,389,813	275,934
Vermont	2,679,269	797,552	7,483,422	208,858
Mass	9,796,630	22,725,680	92,130,832	6,322,485
R. I.	2,393,562	2,982,102	26,422,274	602,669
Conn	6,420,454	5,836,725	32,537,030	1,523,090
New-York	31,192,465	88,360,347	200,363,090	31,204,356
N. J.	2,187,540	3,796,284	12,188,976	1,308,851
Penn	7,636,670	23,052,789	52,093,174	6,027,218
Delaware	799,514	868,414	3,255,519	146,367
Maryland	3,479,558	10,291,035	23,077,370	3,522,561
Virginia	9,487,352	7,495,709	28,569,223	3,092,741
N. C.	5,312,213	1,176,671	12,738,556	1,156,933
S. C.	8,799,753	6,502,277	30,186,982	1,299,039
Georgia	7,957,370	6,306,087	18,328,088	2,388,944
Alabama	2,711,088	2,428,260	6,688,662	1,139,312
Mississippi	213,637	83,135	657,539	7,912
Louisiana	4,535,940	13,539,274	28,623,992	10,505,213
Texas	103,479	78,416	534,939	7,586
Tennessee	6,254,201	4,365,301	17,326,670	2,656,537
Kentucky	7,867,932	2,324,858	18,136,032	4,728,956
Ohio	4,389,327	3,405,379	11,657,848	1,616,254
Michigan	329,486	1,798,365	2,793,063	371,986
Indiana	3,040,356	3,030,051	9,124,958	1,420,076
Illinois	1,647,340	1,146,682	7,573,547	676,117
Missouri	425,572	345,580	2,244,473	337,103
Wisconsin	574,416	3,933,186	10,281,997	552,938
Nebraska	220,262	125,291	490,161	136,325
Gr'd total	$133,951,556	$219,337,574	$673,986,767	$83,858,270
Jan., 1857	214,778,222	230,351,352	684,456,887	58,349,838

On the low prices of the Bonds of the City of Pittsburg and County of Allegany, Pennsylvania, and the legal controversy which is at present damaging their credit, the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks:

"A large portion of the liabilities of both city and county are on account of Railroad subscriptions, for which shares in various roads were issued, and are now held by the authorities of the municipal corporations. The payment of interest is stopped by the city of Pittsburg, on the allegation that it is inhibited by law from raising the necessary means, though it is notoriously true that the property valuation is greatly below its worth. The county of Alleghany neglects or refuses payment of the interest on its bonds, on even less satisfactory grounds than the city of Pittsburg. On the allegation of fraud, corruption, misuse of fund, etc., it refuses to collect the necessary taxes. In the case of the city it is understood the Legislature will be asked to remove the alleged legal disability; and, as regards the county, a suit is pending, which, it is expected, will soon be prosecuted to judgment determining the liability of its authorities to levy the necessary means to pay the interest on its bonds. The holders of the bonds contend that they are not required to go behind the "broad seal" of the county to inquire into the truth and fidelity of the county's agents in the exchanging of the bonds for shares. If wrong has been done, the county must settle that with its agents. The county, on the other hand, take the ground that the Companies issuing shares for bonds were bound to know that those who were treating with them on the part of the county were properly authorized to do what has been done; and further, we believe, deny the right to create debts for any such purpose as the making of railroads. The case is in the hands of able counsel, and will probably soon be decided. If it shall result in favor of the bondholders, and those best informed on the subject are sanguine that it will, the advance of price must be very decided. And if against them, it is difficult to come to the belief that some provision will not be made by the people of the county to settle at least the amount confessedly received. There is an almost universal repugnance to repudiation in any shape, and even although on some technical point the bondholders should be worsted now, right and justice will eventually be done by the people of the county. Wrong as the creation of these debts may have been, and corrupt as some of the parties connected with them probably were, it is not likely that the people of so rich a county as Alleghany, or so prominent a city as Pittsburg, will consent to remain under the odium that would result from non-payment, after the disability to pay shall be removed."

The Philadelphia Banks yesterday resolved to resume specie payments on all their liabilities forthwith. The *Ledger* of this morning says:

"The announcement created little or no surprise from the fact that coin has been paid to all who demanded it for the last two or three weeks. There is no probability that there will be any unusual demand for it, but, if there should be, the banks have taken care to provide themselves against every contingency likely to occur. We have not heard from the country banks, but suppose they will generally resume. The Mauch Chunk Bank, we learn by Morseograph, resumed yesterday, with our city banks. The Bank of Pennsylvania suspended on Friday, the 25th of September, and all the other city banks the next day, the 26th. They have consequently been suspended 130 days. Coin, for at least one-third of this time, has circulated so freely that the inconvenience of suspension was hardly felt."

At a meeting, at the court of Insolvency in Boston, yesterday, of the creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co., Charles H. Head and John Lowell were chosen assignees. The amount of liabilities proved was about $1,000,000, including acceptances for the Bay State Mills, Pemberton Mills, Middlesex Mills, and New-England Worsted Company. Among several large claims proved by creditors, was the claim of a Boston gentleman for the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars ($330,000;) one large private banking-house for one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, ($128,000;) and several of the Boston banks, varying from $30,000 to $87,000. Among the debts proved were several held by savings banks in the vicinity of Boston. In justice to many of the creditors, it should be stated that the notes, acceptances, &c., proved, are, in nearly every case, protected by other responsible names of individuals and corporations, so that the amount of the claims cannot be taken as any indication of the actual loss. The whole indebtedness of Lawrence, Stone & Co., on their own account, and for account of the different mills, is between three and four millions of dollars.

The recent advance in the price of Cotton embarrasses such of the New-England manufacturers as have partially resumed producing. The Providence *Journal* remarks that: "It was with the expectation that the raw material would go still lower, or at least remain stationary, that they started. However desirable it may be to keep the machinery from rusting, to give employment to labor, and keep the channels of trade supplied with the kinds of goods that come into competition with the importations, it is plain enough that the mills cannot go on with only the present demand for goods. We report one sale of print goods for the week. The goods made are generally printed on account of the manufacturers. Money is in fair supply, and the banks generally take all the first-class paper that is offered, but a more rigid scrutiny is made into the quality."

In Philadelphia, yesterday, the stock was more than usually active and buoyant, the improving tendency including most descriptions of securities, as well as speculative stocks. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced 2 ₩ cent., the last sale being at 44. There was a revival in Reading, with a slight improvement in price—the sales being at 29⅜. The market closed firm.

PITTSBURG BANKS—FEB. 1.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. of Pittsburg	$134,626	$315,702	$1,479,392	$546,886
Exchange Bank	867,165	618,809	1,323,582	246,885
M. & M. Bank	71,470	96,034	574,430	101,924
Citizens' Bank	134,280	106,501	553,460	74,492
Mechanics' Bank	103,855	101,031	606,914	120,223
Iron City Bank	4,875	42,938	162,366	52,448
Allegheny Bank	28,660	26,993	255,833	21,359
Totals	$1,344,931	$1,308,008	$4,955,977	$1,164,217
Last week	$1,407,966	$1,307,760	$4,966,946	$1,165,081

ST. LOUIS BANKS—JAN. 30.

Merchants' Bank.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Nov. 30.
Exchange maturing	$249,063 67	$294,572 38	$164,704 20
Circulation outstand'g	305,035 00	300,330 00	303,045 00
Coin on hand	321,477 00	321,521 89	340,039 71
Bank of St. Louis.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Dec. 26.
Exchange maturing	$25,873 58	$40,573 68	$25,500 00
Circulation outstand'g	21,280 00	14,185 00	16,265 00
Coin on hand	69,341 61	113,669 52	97,255 20
Southern Bank.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Oct. 31.
Coin on hand	$151,590 22	$135,836 37	$42,397 52
Exchange maturing	134,473 34	162,430 24	63,112 02
Circulation outstand'g	237,775 00	251,045 00	117,905 00
Mechanics' Bank.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Oct. 31.
Coin on hand	$147,795 65	$125,438 23	$96,216 25
Exchange maturing	96,691 01	102,252 39	26,645 00
Circulation outstand'g	34,770 00	25,560 00	45,525 00
State Bank.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.	Oct. 31.
Circulation	$828,450 00	$562,680 00	$321,310 00
Exchange maturing	703,749 57	834,552 84	788,857 00
Coin on hand	388,278 01	395,407 07	31,604 99

Money movements in St. Louis, last week, presented no remarkably new features. Money at rates within the bank range was in fair supply for the wants of a strictly legitimate mercantile business. Liquidations and payments in Bank were going forward very satisfactorily. The *Intelligencer* says: "Outside choice commercial paper begins to find a market as low as 1½ ₩ cent. a month, though a continuing distrust of all new signatures still greatly limits the amount of transactions in them. Notes well secured by real property are easy of negotiation, at from 1¼@1½ ₩ cent. a month. We continue to quote selling rate of sight exchange on New-York and Boston 2 ₩ cent. premium; thirty-day bills 1¼ discount; sixty-day 2¼; and ninety-day 3¼. Gold is at 2 premium."

Tuesday and Wednesday of last week were very dull days in the Money market. The *Delta*, of the 28th ult., says: "The Banks have had nothing more than ordinary inquiries for loans and discounts; and the general business of the city appears to be tending to that point when very little money will be required to move it onward. We note the sales of paper yesterday and to-day at the rate of 10@12 ₩ cent. for high grade, and 13@18 for good to fair. Mortgage securities are in request at 10@12 ₩ cent. In Exchange the market was inactive. Though the supply is limited and the rates firm, there is manifest dullness pervading the market."

The Legislature of Tennessee passed on the 28th ult. a bank bill, designed "to enforce the resumption of Specie Payment by the suspended Banks; to offer to their acceptance certain amendments to their Charters, and for other purposes." The banks are required to resume specie payments on or before the 1st of November, 1858; and they are prohibited after the 1st of July, 1858, from paying out the notes of foreign banks; also, from selling gold or silver at a premium, and from dealing in uncurrent money. It is also provided that no bank while in a state of suspension shall sell exchange on any city in the United States at a higher rate of premium than 2 ₩ cent. It is further required that the banks shall pay out only their own notes or those of their branches; and, except in cases of parent banks, they are prohibited from issuing notes except at the place where they are to be redeemed. This provision takes effect on the 1st of September, 1859.

Markets by Telegraph.

Charleston, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The prices of Cotton have advanced ⅛c. The sales of the week add up 9,600 bales.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 4.

Cotton firm. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

Savannah, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Cotton—Sales to-day 190 bales, at 9⅞c.@11c.

New Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Cotton generally unchanged. Sales to-day 7,500 bales. Flour $4 37½@$4 50. Lard in bbls., 8½c. Shoulders, 5¼c., and Hams, 6¼c. Whisky, 18c. Freights—Stiffer; Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Thursday.—First Board.*—$500 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 51½; $1,000 do., 51¼; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 88⅝; $4,480 do. '55, 88⅜; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '89, 70; $1,500 City 6s., 92½; $700 do., 92; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mortgage, 84½; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 70⅞; $2,000 do., '70, 75½; $1,500 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mortgage, 40; 103 Pennsylvania Railroad 44; 33 do., 43¾; 12 do. 43⅞; 6 Minehill Railroad, 60; 22 Harrisburg Railroad, 56; 12 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54; 5 Lehigh Scrip, 38⅞; 50 Morris Canal, 45; 250 Reading Railroad, 29½; Norristown Railroad, 53; 50 Girard Bank, 9⅝; 25 do., 9¾; 13 Farmers' Bank, Kentucky, 108.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112½; Philadelphia 6s, interest off, 92@92½; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, interest off, 92@92¼; Philadelphia 6s, new, 97@97½; Pennsylvania 5s, 88⅝@88⅞; Reading Railroad, 29⅝@29; Reading Railroad Bonds '70, 75½@76½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 85; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '86, 70½@71; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43⅞@44; Morris Canal Consolidated, 44½@45½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 67½@68; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16½@17; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9½@10; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 65@70; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 40@50; Long Island, 10½@10⅝; Vicksburg, 7½@8; Girard Bank, 9¾@10; Lehigh Zinc ⅝@¾; Union Canal, 3@4; New-Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad 5@6½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 23
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 27
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 28
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Lithbridge, Miss Lithbridge, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hayes, Mrs. Wolfenden and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Shaw, Mrs. R. Hecks, Mrs. M. C. Salters, Miss A. Osborne, Dr. Collyer, O. C. Weirun, bearer of dispatches to Denmark; Rev. J. Anstaett, Messrs. Tatter, Baker, O. H. Baker, Meyers, Macpherson, Fielding, Lloyd, Buckling, Buschman, Heidelberger, Bottero, G. Priestman, Thomas Curry, Taylor, R. Brown, Renshaw, Martin and Orton—total 35; and 191 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—J. B. Collins and lady, Mr. Nelson, J. F. Parricini, Capt. Despurnis, W. G. Hale, Dr. A. R. Smith, U. S. A., lady and servant, O. Vitter, A. F. Wood, lady, child and servant, Mrs. Green, Miss Smith, Mr. Luther and family, F. S. Smith, H. Brownell, E. A. Lyon, R. Buchen, H. Nelson, E. L. Clank, W. H. Pausley, H. Colern, F. A. Bennett, S. del Pozo and brother, H. De Foz, F. Pico, J. T. Navarro, P. Casenore, A. Fox, R. Sole.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—James King, F. S. Hopkins, A. T. McDonall, Mrs. Skinner, Dr. G. R. Morse, A. S. North, Mrs. H. T. Fox and son, J. W. Tyman, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Wheeler, Samuel Engle, Samuel P. Mitchell, Miss E. Nelson, Mrs. and Miss McGregor and 3 children, A. S. Palmer, George Tighe, J. Heuson, G. Hall—and 16 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets.... 5 22 | Moon rises....12 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 37 | Gov. Island. 1 26 | Hell Gate..... 2 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Barks Epaminondas, Brandt, Rotterdam, A. Ladd; Jno. Hermann, (Ham.,) Bomholdt, London, F. Kark; Aristides, (Ham.,) Siedenberg, Bremen, Stanton & Ruger.

Brig P. A. Paige, Tibbetts, Cienfuegos, Yates, Porterfield & Co.

Schooners North State, Horton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Isaac Vansant, Burge, James River, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Wm. Carroll, Chipman, St. Croix, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, master.

Steamers Westernport, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, New-Orleans via Havana Jan. 30, with passengers to Crocheron, Livingston & Co.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London and Isle of Wight 36 ds., with mdse. and 36 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Genoa, Pennell, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Robson & Fosdick.

Bark Delia Chapin, Howard, New-Orleans 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. Schiffer Bros. Feb. 3, off the Highlands, at 3½ P. M., John Elmer, 2d officer, (of Liverpool,) fell from the topgallant forcastle overboard and was lost. The D. C. has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Francis Secor, Paine, Galveston 22 ds., with cotton to Frost & Forrest.

Barkentine Young America, Harrington, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass Jan. 16, with mdse. to master. Has experienced very heavy weather from 21st to 26th; was 8 ds., between Tortugas and Gun Key, with heavy gales. Feb. 2, off Hatteras, had a strong gale from S. E.

Brig Emily, Davis, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon. Feb. 1, experienced heavy gales from E. N. E. to S. E.

Brig Echo, King, Pernambuco 27 ds., in ballast to Geo. Moke & Co. Jan 23 and 24, in lat. 26 50 N., lon. 67, had a very heavy gale from N. E., lay to for 54 hours, and from that time until passing the Delaware had heavy weather.

Brig Tyrant, McCormick, St. Jago de Cuba Jan. 17, with sugar to Pesant Bros. Experienced heavy N. E. gales.

Brig Wm. Mason, (of Castine,) Gardner, Havana Jan. 12, with sugar to J. Perkins.

Brig Lagrange, (of Gardner, Me.,) Moxey, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. J. Darling, (of Brookhaven,) Terry, Pernambuco 28 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. A. Bradshaw, Fish, Stickner Island, (Carribean Sea,) Jan. 18, and 26 hours from Hampton Roads with guano to C. J. Gilbert—vessel to master.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Hawkins, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett. Feb. 1, off Cape Henry, experienced a heavy gale from E. S. E., lost fore gaff, &c. Jan. 8, on the outward passage, off Cape Lookout, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., lost foremast head and maintopmast.

Schr. Helene, Henderson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Alliance, Pennington, Scupalong River, N. C., 3 ds., with grain to J. A. Gamble.

Schr. G. W. Grice, Palmer, Edenton, N. C., 30 hours, with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. S. N. Smith, Smith, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to S. L. Mitchill & Co.

Schr. R. G. Whildin, German, Norfolk 3 ds., with grain, to Roberts & Co.

Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbes, Norfolk 3 ds., with grain.

Schr. Rebecca, Baldwin, City Point 3 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Ella, Tubbs, Virginia 2 ds., with grain to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Ida Maria, Millnor, Virginia 2 ds., with corn to J. Havens.

Schr. Lucy B. Waring, Cheveral, Baltimore 6 ds., corn.

Schr. Panama, ——, Virginia corn.

Schr. Chief, Fountain, York River Va., corn.

Schr. S. B. Bailey, Whirlow, Newcastle, Del., with grain to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. Alex. Law, Wood, Delaware, with grain to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Lynch, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. T. S. Grier, Desborough, Delaware, with grain to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. S. B. Strong, Mott, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Oneco, Smith, Norfolk 2 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Francis, English, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. C. M. Watson, Robins, Elizabeth City, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. T. E. French, Webb, Edenton, N. C., 4 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. William Hone, Scott, Alexandria for Providence.

Schr. Pangussett, Wafles, Philadelphia for Boston.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamtug Enoch Train, Hennessey, Boston.

WIND—During the day, S. W., light.

BELOW—The Semaphore at the Highlands reports, no inward bound vessels in sight at sundown.

Sailed.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool; ship Epaminondas, Brandt, Rotterdam; barks M. Hyler, Hyler, Havana, Jane A. Bishop, Bunce, Mobile.

Memoranda.

The ship Thomas Watson, is now on the Screw Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Arr. ships Manchester, Welton, New-Orleans; Witchcraft, Bolt, Manila.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, sunset—Passing in, ships West Wind, from Calcutta; Isaac Newton, from New-Orleans; brig Albert Adams from Wilmington. Passed—Barks Andes, from Matanzas; Bay State and Edward Everett, from Baltimore; brig Pizarro, from Mobile; schr. Arctic, from Jeremie—all for Boston.

NORFOLK, Feb. 4.—Arr. brig Ann Tyler, 19 ds. from Martinique.

HAMPTON ROADS, Feb. 4.—Arr. bark Telegraph, fm. City Point, bound for Australia—waiting wind.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 23, lat. 31 19, lon. 79 20, ship Martha A. Nott, from New Orleans for London.

Jan. 26, lat. 32 45, lon. 77 29, ship Euphrasia, fm. New-Orleans for Havre, 18 ds. out.

Jan. 31, lat. 31 42, lon. 78, bark Caroline Elms, (of Rockland,) Elms, from New-Orleans for Philadelphia.

Feb. 2, lat. 34 05, lon. 73 36, was seen schr. John Nickerson, scudding N. by W.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Jan. 8, barks Henrietta, fm. Baltimore, Hamilton, from Boston, Imperado, from Baltimore and schr. Columbia, all dscg.; brig Volante for the River Plate, ldg.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE *Times* during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Numbers containing the President's Message. Also, Edward Everett's oration of July 28, 1856, Inquire at subscription desk.